MANUSCRIPTS, CATALOGUES, EDITIONS

for the collection, preservation and
utilisation of manuscripts

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The Indology Committee of the Ministry of S. R. & C. A. has recently been taking active interest in the twin tasks of cataloguing of Manuscript-collections in the country and publication of important texts, as a part of and the first step towards its larger programme of a countrywide Manuscripts Survey. The Seminar on Manuscriptology and Textual criticism which the Ministry have now arranged will serve to spot-light this work, which, as the Prime Minister's words reproduced elsewhere in this handbook, would show, is of national importance.

As Correspondent of the Editorial Committee dealing with the Ministry's Scheme for assisting Institutions in the preparation of catalogues of manuscripts and of editions of rare texts, and as one engaged on the work of the New Catalogus Catalogorum, I have, at the instance of the Ministry, prepared this handbook for the benefit of the participants of this Seminar and all those who are engaged in this work of collecting, preserving, cataloguing and editing manuscripts. I must thank Sri T. S. Krishnamurti, Dy. Secretary of the Ministry, for the suggestion that such a publication on this occasion would be proper and useful.

In this brochure, I have given, after a general introduction on manuscripts, complete lists of the Catalogues so for published and other bibliographical publications useful for cataloguing work, and extracts from the reports and papers of the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of S. R. & C. A. relating to the steps taken and schemes formulated for the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts. For including the last mentioned material, I must thank the U. G. C. and Ministry for their permission.

V. R.

INTRODUCTION

I

SANSKRIT AND PRAKRIT MANUSCRIPTS

The manuscripts form as precious a part of our cultural heritage as stone-monuments or other artistic antiquities or historical documents. For understanding the history and culture of the country, the literary treasures enshrined in the manuscripts cannot be ignored. For ncarly 4000 years, Sanskrit has been continuously active and perhaps no other language coming from antiquity has put forth such an enormous amount of literature. Only a part of this has come into print, the rest being available only in manuscripts. While oral transmission and memorising were the most ancient form of preservation, the writing down of texts began quite early. The early writer used any material that was available, cloth-silk or cotton-(*paṭa*), plank (*phalaka*), leather and parchment therefrom (*carman*), metal (*tāmrapaṭṭa etc.*), clay-tablets, rock (*śilā*) and bark and leaves of trees (*tvak* and *patra*).[1] Specimens of old documents on all these materials have come down to us. It is not as if edicts, inscriptions and grants alone have come down to us on rock and copper-plate, even literary works-plays (*e.g. Pārijātamañjarī*), poems (*Kūrmaśataka, Hanumadviṁśati*), and music and songs (Kuḍumiyāmalai, Tāllapākkam compositions) have come down on stone and copper-plate. But on a large scale, ancient literature has been preserved on leaves, palm (the short and stiff variety which is more common, and the broader and more flexible *śrītāla*) in the South and some other parts of India, Birch in Kashmir, and paper which came to be used in the mainland of India much later, say from about the 10th Century. The paper used was also cut, in many instances, like the palm-leaf and with space for passing the strings being shown. How these old manuscripts in different materials were made, the writing implements, pagination, binding, preservation, paleography, calligraphy, illumination–all these form a fascinating story. Although a palm-leaf manuscript lasts longer and keeps

1. See below *The Story of the Book*

better in the long run than the modern paper-printed book, there has been, down the centuries, regular loss of manuscripts by decay.

The primary place of preservation of manuscripts was the very place of their production namely the houses of scholars, and the schools where they taught and the temples and religious *Maṭhs* where some of them stayed. The destruction of some of these places resulted in the loss of manuscripts. The kings who patronised writers had also Sarasvati-Bhandars or libraries of manuscripts in their palaces. To this day, all these places are known to contain collections, large or small, of Sanskrit manuscripts. In ancient India, the live institutions of scholarly contacts, like debates and visits to courts and places of pilgrimage, led to the migration of manuscripts from one corner of the country to the other. Appayya Dīkṣita's works written in Tamilnad are found in Kashmir and the great Kashmirian classics are today preserved in Kerala. This active scholarly commerce comprehended also the countries outside India. During the centuries immediately following Christ, there was the expansion of Indian culture in Cambodia, Siam and Indonesia and Sanskrit works including Dharma S'āstras, Itihāsas and Purāṇas travelled to South-East Asian countries. During the great era of Buddhistic expansion, Central Asia, Tibet and China became literary provinces of India. Sanskrit manuscripts were taken by savants to these regions where they were preserved in the original or translated into the local languages. There are thus 1467 Sanskrit works in Chinese and 4446 in Tibetan translations. Not only religious and philosophical works, but even medicine, poetics and drama were taken and translated. There are in these translations numerous Sanskrit classics of which the originals have been lost in India. The Sanskrit manuscripts preserved in Central Asian monasteries have been excavated by European scholars and to-day one has to go to Leningrad, Stockholm and Berlin to study these.

In the last three centuries, the West has been evincing interest in the study of ancient Indian literature. As a result of this, Sanskrit manuscripts flowed towards European and American

Universities, museums and libraries and private collections of antiquities there. In the United States, we have over 5000 Sanskrit manuscripts. In Great Britain alone, we have nearly 30,000; on the whole, according to a rough calculation made by the writer during his work abroad on these manuscripts, there are about 50,000 Sanskrit, Prākṛt and Pāli manuscripts in Europe, out of which, for 20,000 for which there is no printed catalogue, he has prepared a survey and inventory. There are Sanskrit manuscripts in Japan also and a Catalogue of 500 of them in Tokyo University has recently been published. Sanskrit manuscript work therefore embraces now the whole world.

In India, of course, it is not possible to make even a rough estimate of the manuscripts lying scattered in every known and unknown place, in public and private custody, in an organised or dis-organised or neglected and decaying condition. With the founding of the modern Indian Universities and institutions for research, in the last hundred and fifty years, a new enlightened interest in manuscripts developed. The editing of Sanskrit texts in a critical manner, comparing different manuscripts of a text, and studying its versions and variations, became a necessary and important part of research. As an indespensable tool for such research, it was necessary to compile a consolidated alphabetical inventory of Sanskrit works and their authors, giving references to all their known manuscripts in the different libraries of the world. Accordingly between 1891 and 1903, the German Sanskritist Theodore Aufrecht compiled the three volumes of his *Catalogus Catalogorum* based on 98 collections and catalogues and extending to 1195 pages of folio size. After the completion of his work, numerous fresh collections had come to be known and many newly formed manuscript libraries had issued catalogues and the Madras University, placed as they were in the South where there was a wealth of manuscript collections, undertook the preparation of a revised and uptodate catalogue. This *New Catalogus Catalogorum* on which the writer has been working has to deal with 400 collections and catalogues as against 98 of Aufrecht, and the volume of information given under each work and author is now seven times that of what Aufrecht gave. Thus

the first volume of the *New Catalogus Catalogorum* dealing with works and authors under the first letter 'A' extends to 380 pages as against the 55 pages of Aufrecht. The whole field of ancient Indian literature-Sanskrit, Prākaṛt and Pāli, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain-are covered ; besides references to all known manuscripts of works, editions are mentioned, textual criticism is indicated and references given to the age and other historical particulars of authors. Apart from public libraries and libraries having printed catalogues, special efforts have been made to secure hand-lists from libraries in palaces, Sanskrit Colleges, monasteries, Museums and even several private individuals. This new catalogue will therefore be a kind of manuscript survey of a good part of the Sanskrit manuscripts in India and abroad. There has been recently hardly any editing of a Sanskrit text in India, or even outside, which this *New Catalogus Catalogorum* has not helped by supplying the information on manuscripts. The *New Catalogus Catalogarum* of Sanskrit manuscripts of the Madras University is one of the few major research projects of India, and from the point of view of its basic value to all research, it may be described as the most important of Indian research undertakings.

This work led the writer to gather data on many more collections of Sanskrit manuscripts hitherto unknown. During the recent work of the Sanskrit Commission, he located about 50 such new collections, in distant parts of the country, and on these, he has writen in the *Journal of Oriental Research*, Madras, Vol.XXVI. pp. 74–83. Attention is invited also to the chapter on Manuscripts in the Sanskrit Commission's *Report* (1958, ch. VIII, pp. 171-184).

Subsequent to the Commission's work, at the writer's suggestion, the University Grants Commission appointed a Mss. Committee which toured important University Centres and prepared a Report for assisting the collection, preservation and utilisation of Mss. in University departments and institutions. The tour of this U.G.C. Committee revealed still more collections, as also large additions to older ones.

All this would show that there is still the desideratum of making a complete and country-wide survey of Sanskrit manuscri-

pts. As the manuscripts are in such enormous numbers and are scattered in nooks and corners all over the land, only a centrally organised department could do justice to the task of surveying, collecting and cataloguing these manuscripts, preserving them from decay and copying or mircrofilming them and making them available to scholars or publishing them. Along with organising this central manuscripts department, which the Sanskrit Commission has recommended, arrangements should also be made to have the important Sanskrit classics available in Chinese and Tibetan translations re-rendered into Sanskrit. Similarly Indian scholars should be enabled to work on the Central Asian Sanskrit manuscripts deposited in different European libraries, and edit them.

In the Universties of India, only some of which have so far interested themselves in manuscripts, there is already nearly one lakh of manuscripts, the Travancore University alone possessing a rich collection of about 40,000 Mss. and if we add to this the local Granthappura or Palace collection, recently transferred to the University, this figure would become much more. In the traditional Sanskrit Colleges and Pāṭhaśālās of the country, there is more than one lakh, the Banaras Sanskrit College, now the Varanasi Sanskrit University, alone having 90,000, which is the single biggest collection of the country. Taking Research Societies and Institutes, they have among them more than two lakhs of manuscripts. In Libraries and Museums again, there is nearly one lakh. While Hindu Temples and Maṭhs have about a quarter lakh, the Jain monasteries, in Rajasthan and Western India particularly, have an incredibly large number of well preserved and important collections. In Rajasthan there are two lakhs and in Ahmedabad City alone the Jain Mandirs possess 60,000. In the Palace libraries of the former Native State, about a quarter lakh of manuscripts may be found. Private Pandit families still possess the largest number of manuscripts ; in Cochin alone, Pandit families possess 5000 manūscripts and in a place like Banaras, there are even individual family collections going upto this number, and there are also numberless smaller collections. No

study of Sanskrit manuscripts is complete without a survey of Nepal where there is large concentration of manuscripts in public and private possession, some of these being very important; Nepalese manuscripts are as valuable for textual criticism as Kashmir and Malayalam manuscripts, and recently, the Indian Aid Mission in Kathmandu has set up a Committee, of which the writer is a Member, to advise in the cataloguing and publication work of the two big collections in Kathmandu, the older Durbar (now Bir) Library and the National Library consisting of the collection of the late Rajaguru Hemaraj Pandit. We may take note also of Dacca and Lahore, now no longer with us, where two Universities have about 5000 and 6000 Sanskrit manuscripts respectively. There are also the Buddhistic Pāli collections in Burma and Ceylon.

Although the time is now past when manuscripts are likely to go out of India on a large scale, it is still necessary to have some enactments to prevent the transport abroad of literary manuscripts. The public should also be educated about the value of the manuscripts which they possess, and persuaded to deposit them in the nearest library or institution. When the U.G.C. Mss. Committee went round, an interesting suggestion was made to them that *Mātṛkādān Pada-Yātrās* might be undertaken.

The organising of a department for surveying manuscripts is not a mere matter of safeguarding one class of Indian antiquities. The systematic survey of manuscripts will throw up several outstanding Sanskrit classics of early creative periods of Sanskrit literature in all branches of knowledge, which have gone into oblivion and whose discovery would re-orient and enrich our knowledge of the different systems of ancient Indian thought, branches of literature and criticism, and arts and sciences. One need mention only the example of how the discovery of the manuscript of Kauṭalya's *Arthaśāstra* revolutionised the ideas about ancient Indian culture or of the fragments of Aśvaghoṣa's dramas in Central Asia put back the antiquity of Sanskrit Drama. The slow recovery of the Sanskrit philosophical works from their Chinese and Tibetan renderings enables us to day to understand better the earlier phases of Indian systems of thought like Sāṁkhya,

Vedānta and Nyāya. *The days of discoveries in Sanskrit manuscripts and texts are not yet over.* The patient work of Sanskrit scholars, tracking manuscripts of old, cataloguing them and editing impotant texts from them may not strike the politician and the public as spectacular, but slowly and steadily it is contributing to the proper understanding and adjustment of the ideology of culture for which India has stood, and for which it is hoped she will stand, in and through the exigencies of historical upheavals.

II

THE STORY OF THE BOOK

Many a fascinating story has been written in books. But the story of the book itself, which is not less fascinating, is not well-known. Today, nothing is more common than to think that he who possesses books is a learned man, but for a long time after the development of the power of speech and expression, man communicated and preserved knowledge only personally; voice and ear acted as the prevailing media ; this was all the more so in India where knowledge was called in Sanskrit and Tamil, *Śruta* and *Kelvi*, " that which has been heard or listened to".

When exactly the ancient Indian started reducing his knowledge to visual symbols is largely a matter of conjecture. Historians surmise that the oldest Indian script, the *Brāhmī*, must have been borrowed by ancient Indian traders from Semetic sources in the 9th century B.C., sources to which the European alphabet also goes ultimately, through the Greek. Before the ancient speaker began his experiments in writing in the form of pictographs, ideographs, hieroglyphs and cuneiform, he employed some external aids to memory like knots on ropes, and also signs and gestures. When he wanted to give a visual form for his ideas and sounds, he turned to whatever material he could lay his hands on. With sharp objects he etched on hard surface, or with soft coloured stuff, he drew on hard or smooth surfaces.

The oldest known material on which he recorded is the *Papyrus*, made of the inner bark of the reeds of the Nile banks;

the Egyptian *Book of the Dead* in papyrus-roll goes to the 25th century B.C. The name Bible is traced to a Greek appellation of a roll of papyrus. In the Near East and Middle East, *Clay tablets* have been unearthed which contain political documents and codes of conduct; a whole library of these tablets have come to light. In Sanskrit and other Indian languages, a book is called *Pusta, Pustaka* or *Pustikā*. Pusta means modelling, as with clay or metal. When we correlate this with the inscribed clay-tablets, pottery-finds and metal pieces with writings, we may suppose that the book-name *Pustaka* derives from such early predecessors of the book in the form of clay-tablets and metal seals. As papyrus was difficult to preserve, treated skins of animals were then resorted to in the 2nd century B.C. and it is from this dressed skin that the name *Parchment* is derived. The bulk of the Dead Sea Scrolls (300 B.C. - 70 A.D.) are in leather or parchment. Some of the later ms. finds here are also on copper sheets. When the parchment was still holding the field, the West learnt the use of *Pulp of linen* pieces from the East.

The discovery of inscribed *seals, pottery* and *metal pieces* among the Indus Valley finds shows not only the knowledge of writing in ancient India but gives also an idea of the materials used for writing in use then. The Veda does presuppose a written form of the Speech or Language. Greek testimony, of Neorchos and Curtis, bears out the use in India in the 4th century B.C. of *Cloth* and the *Inner bark* of trees, i.e., the bark of the Himalayan Birch. In Buddhistic documents which have been unearthed in Khotan and Afghanistan, the leaves of the same tree (Bhurja-Patra) were also used for writing. But the leaf which was most widely used and also the earliest to be used is the palm-leaf.

Kālidāsa refers to the Birch bark as writing material and till recently this was in use in Kashmir. There are many Birch bark manuscripts in libraries. The 11th century Kashmir poet Kshemendra in his satire on the tribe of writers and accountants called *Kāyasthas* describes graphically these writers going about with the materials for writing, scissors to cut leaves, pen, ink-bottle, etc.

The *Palm-leaf* (*Tāla-patra*) in its shorter and thicker variety which is the normal one and in its broader and more pliable variety called *Śrītāla* is by far the most common material in which the bulk of old Indian literature, in Sanskrit and the Prākṛts, have been preserved all over India. That the model of the ancient manuscripts is the palm-leaf is shown by the fragments of manuscripts and the copper plates discovered in Central Asia, the North West Frontier and the Punjab, all of which have been cut to palm-leaf size and provided with round spaces corresponding to its holes for the passing of the thread. The palm-leaf was treated and was inscribed with an iron *stilus* in the South and written over with black ink in the North; in the former case, the letters were darkened by charcoal powder or leaf-juice, and to make them bright, a white chalk-like powder was spread over in the case of the North Indian ink-written palm-leaves. The oldest palm-leaf manuscript, as found in Nepal, is about 700 years old.

Besides these, *Cloth-cotton* and *silk- (paṭa)* was used; state-documents were written on these. Till very recently, in the Kannada country, the material commonly used and called *Kaḍitam* was made of cotton-pieces stiffened by coatings of a dark paste and written over with chalk (*Kaṭhinī*) or steatite pencil. Examples of this could be seen in South Indian manuscript libraries.

Wooden boards (*Phalaka*) and *bamboo* have also been pressed into service. The book-name *Codex* is derived from this wood-material, sawn blocks of which were also used in the West. The word *Book* itself goes to the Beech tree; beechen boards were used by Anglo-Saxons and Germans.

Despite the keen sense of purity and pollution, ancient India did use to some extent *Leather* in which some documents have been discovered. Strabo refers to the use in India of *Parchment* for State documents.

Like palm-leaf, *Metal plates*, particularly of copper, (*Tāmra-paṭṭa*) were extensively used all through the historical times to record State edicts and grants. Some times the plates were thin, approaching in size a palm-leaf manuscript, but more often they

were heavier oblong sheets. The most remarkable literary records on copper plates are represented by the heaps upon heaps of these preserved in the Tirupati Temple, carrying the entire volume of the musical compositions of the Tāllapākam composers of the Tirupati shrine (A.D. 15th - 16th centuries). There are of course the coins with legends where also metal is used, and the Meharauli Iron Pillar (near Delhi now) which carries an inscription of Chandragupta.

Stone and sides of *rocks* were freely used to record royal exploits and grants, and there is hardly a cave temple or a built temple in India which is not an imperishable library of this type of written material. We have even a couple of dramas preserved in stone inscriptions, the *Harakeli* and the *Lalitavigraharāja* Nāṭakas of the 12th century, and some centuries before this the Pallavas left at Kudumiamalai near Pudukottah, a music treatise on the rock. The earliest and best known rock and stone-column records are the Asokan edicts which have been found in distant parts of the country.

Similar to clay-tablets are the burnt *Bricks* with writings ; excavations relating to the As'vamedha sacrifices performed by certain kings show such inscribed bricks found among the altars and other structures of the sacrificial site.

It is after all these materials had been tried that actual *Paper* came to be handled. Paper was a Chinese discovery (100 A.D.). Paper manuscripts now available within India appear from the 10th century, though in the Kashgar finds, there are paper fragments of an earlier period (5th and 3rd centuries B.C.). Paper manuscripts are rare in South India. North Indian paper manuscripts use an yellow coating as a preservative. The first paper manuscripts again were cut and fashioned like palm-leaves.

One of the names of a book in Sanskrit is *Grantha* ; this would suggest the meaning of something tied together. The palm-leaves were pierced at one end or at two ends, and threads passed through them were used to tie the leaves together. The leaves were provided with protective wooden or occasionally metal

boards, the former sometimes painted over. The ancient papyrus and the document on cloth were rolled over a stick or between two sticks, and it was this rolling that gave the name *Volumen* or *Volume*. It was with the use of parchment, wood, bark and leaf that freer edges and pagination began. The word page is derived from a root meaning 'fastening'. When wood was sawn into two or three blocks and used, some fastening was adopted. Copper-plates had holes to hang them together on a round metal ring with a seal. Just as palm-leaves or paper manuscripts were given planks to protect them, birch-bark manuscripts were given leather covers. Paper manuscripts were also bundled up in pieces of cloth in West India. In the case of the Kanarese *Kaḍitam*, the thick coated cotton pieces of square size were pasted together and folded one upon another, and spread out at the time of reading.

While these were the ways in which the writing material forming a bulk was made into a continuous collection or a book, these materials gave facilities of varying degrees to express the art of writing or the love of the book-maker to produce something beautiful. Religious writings resorted to silver and gold. Islam and Christianity know fine calligraphy and illumination work in manuscripts. In Burma, they covered broad leaves or bark with lacquer and wrote the Buddhist scriptures in gilt letters. While among Sanskrit paper manuscripts we do not know of any note-worthy skill exhibited, except perhaps whole works written in microscopic characters, we have among palm-leaf mss., particularly from Orissa, etchings of figures and coloured paintings; and among South Indian palm-leaves, particularly carrying Tamil religious works, manuscripts cut and designed like *Śiva-liṅga* or the beads of the *Rudrākṣa*-rosary. Pliny speaks of papyrus rolls carrying the whole of *Iliad* and which could be put in a nutshell; such manus-cripts are found in India on paper as well as palm-leaf. The palm-leaf, the most ancient material of the Indian book, is also perhaps the longest durable medium.

From the seventh century onwards we have clear evidences of libraries. All over India, there are lakhs upon lakhs of

Sanskrit manuscripts, and there are hundreds of copies of the same works. The nature of the material or the difficulty of writing did not deter the work of making copies or prevent the wide circulation of works. The copying of manuscripts and gifts of copies were considered a meritorious service and scholars anxiously took, during their tours, copies of works produced in one part of the country to the other. There were several indigenous methods of preserving manuscripts, and the crumbling ones were regularly re-copied wholly or were provided with fresh copies for the damaged leaves. Apart from scholars and students who made copies, there were professional copyists, and also professional readers (*Pustaka-Vācakas*).

This story of the book as it was before the age of printing may be closed with the following verse which is found at the end of some Sanskrit manuscripts and which says how a manuscript is to be taken care of by a bibliophile: "It is to be decked like one's beloved child; to be guarded from another's hand like one's virtuous wife; to be treated like an injured limb of one's body; to be looked up every day like a good friend; to be tied up strongly like a prisoner with strong threads; and to be always thought of like the Lord's Name; if one does thus, his manuscript does not come to grief."

संभूष्यं सदपत्यवत् , परकरात् संरक्ष्यं च सुक्षेत्रवत्
संशोध्यं व्रणिताङ्गवत्, प्रतिदिनं वीक्ष्यं च सन्मित्रवत् ।
बध्यं बध्यवदश्लथं दृढगुणैः, स्मर्यं हरेर्नामवत्
नैवं सीदति पुस्तकं खलु कदाप्येतद्गुरूणां वचः ॥

CATALOGUES, LISTS ETC. USED IN THE *NEW CATALOGUS CATALOGORUM*, WITH THE ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR THEM

ABN: A list of 6 manuscripts in the Kṛṣṇadevarāya Āndhra Bhāṣā Nilaya, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Āccaṅkulam: A hand-list of 11 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Āccaṅkulattu Vāriyam, Trichur, Cochin State.

ACW: A list of 253 Ayurvedic Manuscripts in the Ayurvedic Chemical Works (Props. Rajavaidya S.A. Jagatap & Sons.), Kapilatirtha, Kolhapur City, 1943.

Āḍhyan Nambūdripād: A list of 110 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Āḍhyan Nambūdripād's House, Vaḍakkumbhāgattu Mana, Eravur, Trippunittura P.O., Cochin State.

Adyar: A Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Adyar Library, in two parts by the Pandits of the Library. Part I, 1926. Part II, 1928.

Adyar: Alphabetical Index of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Adyar Library, by Pt. V. Krishnamacharya, 1944.

Adyar D: Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Adyar Library, Adyar.

Vol. I. Vedic by K. Madhavakrishna Sarma. 1942.

,, IV. Kāvya, Nāṭaka and Alaṁkāra by H. G. Narahari. 1951.

,, VI. Grammar, Prosody and Lexicography by V. Krishnamacharya. 1947.

,, IX. Mīmāmsā and Advaita Vedānta by V. Krishnamacharya. 1952.

Adyar Library: 'A partial list of rare manuscripts belonging to the Adyar Library'. Contains the names of 60 works.

Adayr PL: Preliminary list of Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts in the Adyar Library by the Pandits of the Adyar Library. Adyar. 1910.

Adyar Up: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Adyar Library. Volume I, Upaniṣads by F. O. Schrader. 1908.

Aftab: A list of 11 manuscripts sent by the Aftab Punjab General Law Book Agency, Lahore.

Ahmedabad: A hand-list of 409 manuscripts in the Gujarat Vidyāpīṭh Granthālaya, Ahmedabad.

Ahobila: A hand-list of 53 manuscripts in the Ahobila Mutt, Srirangam. These manuscripts are now deposited in the Ahobila Mutt Sanskrit College, Madhurantakam, Chingelput Dist.

Ajaigarh: Two manuscripts in the State Library, Ajaigarh State.

AK: Report for the Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893–94 and 1894-95. By Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, Bombay, 1901.

Akalamannattu Mana: A hand-list of 62 manuscripts in possession of Kuttancheri Moosad, Kurumanallur, Vadakkancheri P.O., Cochin State.

Aliganj: A hand-list of 37 manuscripts in the Bhandara of Sri S'āntinātha Jaina Temple at Aliganj ; Dt. Etah (U.P.)

Allahabad: A List of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Municipal Museum, Allahabad. Prepared on the basis of the slips preserved in the Museum.

Alph. List. Beng. Govt.: An alphabetical list of manuscripts purchased up to 1891. Printed at the end of Notices

of Sanskrit manuscripts by Haraprasada Shastri, Vol. XI. Calcutta 1895. Manuscripts in this list are described in the volumes of the Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, by Haraprasada Shastri.

Alwar: Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar by Peter Peterson. Bombay, 1892.

Alwis: A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit, Pali and Sinhalese Literary Works of Ceylon. By James D'Alwis ; in 3 Volumes. Vol. I. Colombo 1870.

Amarcinta: A list of 96 manuscripts, representing works of his own ancestors, sent by Jātakavidvanmaṇi Venkatacharyalu, Amarcinta, Atmakur, Nizam's Dominions.

America: A Census of Indic Manuscripts in the United States and Canada By H. I. Poleman, American Oriental Series No. 12. American Oriental Society, New Haven, Connecticut, 1938.

AMG. II: Annales du Musee Guimet. Tome Deuxime. Paris 1881, Pp. 131-573. Analyse du Kandjour, A.Csoma de Koros and M. Leon Feer; and Abrege des Matieres du Tandjour by Csoma de Koros.

Āmpallūr: A hand list of 25 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Āmpallūr Eleḍattu Manakkal, Mulanthuruthy P. O., Cochin State.

Ānandāśrama: A hand-list of 8518 manuscripts in the Ānandāś-rama, Poona. Numbering slightly irregular in places.

Ani: A hand-list of manuscripts in the Ani Pundit Library. P. O. Beani Bazar, Sylhet, Assam. Entries herein could not be completely deciphered.

Ann.·Uni.: A hand-list of 55 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Sanskrit Department of the Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.

AR : Asiatic Researches, Calcutta, Vol. XX—first part 1836. pp. 41-93. Analysis of the Dulva. A portion of the Tibetan work entitled Kah-gyur; Second part, 1839, pp. 393-552, Analysis of the Sher-chin, etc., being the 2nd-7th divisions of the Kah-gyur; and pp. 553-585, abstract of the contents of the Bstan-hgyur. By Alexander Csoma Korosi.

Arrah I : A Catalogue of Samskṛita, Prākrita and Hindi works in the Jaina Siddhānta Bhavan, Arrah, by Suparsva Dasgupta. Arrah, 1919.

Arrah I-A : A List of printed books in the Jaina Siddhānta Bhavana, Arrah, pp. 1-51, forming the latter part of the above catalogue.

Arrah II : A Suplementary hand-list of 102 mss. in the Jaina Siddhānta Bhavana, Arrah.

AS : Catalogue of printed books and manuscripts in Sanskrit belonging to the Oriental Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. By Kunjavihari Nyayabhushana. Calcutta, 1899-1901.

Ashburner : 14 Manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library. See under Jones.

Assam : A typed descriptive list of manuscripts in Assam classified by subjects, mentioning the owner of each manuscript.

Assamese Mss : A Descriptive Catalogue of Assamese Manuscripts by Hemachandra Gosvami, published by the University of Calcutta on behalf of the Government of Assam. 1930. Part II of the Volume, pp. 187-250, describes Sanskrit manuscripts.

AU : A hand-list of manuscripts in the Andhra University Library, Waltair.

Āvaṇapparambu Mana : A hand-list of 199 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Āvaṇapparambu Manakkal, Vadakkancheri P. O., Cochin State.

B : A Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts contained in the private libraries of Gujarat, Kathiawad, Kachchh, Sindh and Khandesh. Bombay, 1871-73. Compiled under the superintendence of G. Buhler.

BA : Report of Sanskrit Manuscripts, 1874-75, by G. Buhler. 21 pages, Girgaum, 1875.

Baroda : Alphabetical list of manuscripts in the Oriental Institute, Baroda. By Raghavan Nambiyar. Baroda 1942, 1950 2 Vols.

BBRAS : A Descriptive Catalogue of Samskrita and Prākṛta manuscripts in the Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. By H. D. Velankar. 4 volumes in 3 parts. Bombay 1926, 1928, 1930. Last part Jain and Vernacular literature.

BC : A collection of manuscripts belonging to the modern Sanskrit Literature, presented to the Library of the India Office by A. C. Burnell.

Bd : Report on the search for Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1890-91. By R. G. Bhandarkar, Bombay, 1897.

Ben : A catalogue of manuscripts in the Library of the Benaras Sanskrit College. Published as a supplement to the Pandit Vol. III-IX. Benares, 1864-74.

Ben. Jain ; A hand-list of 62 Jain manuscripts in the S'rī Syādvāda Digambara Jain Mahāvidyālaya, Bhadeni, Benares City.

Bezwada : A list of 11 manuscripts, mostly on medicine in the family of M. Raghavacaryulu, S. R. R. College, Bezwada.

Bh : A Report on 122 manuscripts by R. G. Bhandarkar. Dated Bombay, 7th July 1880. 37 pages.

Bharatpur : A hand-list of manuscripts in the State Library, Bharatpur.

Bhau Dāji : Catalogue of manuscripts and books belonging to the Bhau Daji Memorial. Bombay, 1882.

Bhk : A Report on the search of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1881-82 by R. G. Bhandarkar, dated 1st June, 1882, Poona. 39 pages.

Bhor : A typed list of 193 manuscripts in the Palace Library, Bhor State.

Bhr: Report on the search of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882-83 by R. G. Bhandarkar, Bombay, 1884.

Bik : A Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner. Compiled by Rajendralala Mitra. Calcutta, 1880.

Bikaner: A hand-list of the Sanakrit Manuscripts in the Anup Sanskrit Library, Fort, Bikaner. Later printed, 1944ff. By C. Kunhan Raja and K. Madhava Krishna Sarma.

Bikaner Rajasthani: Catalogue of Rajasthani manuscripts in the Anup Sanskrit Library, Bikaner, 1947. Contains some Sanskrit manuscripts.

BISM: A list of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bhāratīya Itihāsa Saṁśodhak Maṇḍal, Poona. A copy of their card-index.

Bl: Report on Sanskrit manuscripts. 1872-73. Seven and seventeen pages, Bombay, 1874.

BL : List of Sanskrit manuscripts in private libraries in the Bombay Presidency, compiled under the superintendence of R. G. Bhandarkar. Part I, Bombay, 1893.

B. Mallayya: A hand-list of 4 manuscripts with Bankupalli Mallayya Sastri, Narasannapeta, Ganjam Dt.

Bombay 1879-82: List of Sanskrit manuscripts collected for the Government of Bombay in 1879-80 and 1881-82.

Bomb. Uni: Descriptive Catalogue of Samskṛta and Prākṛta manuscripts (Bhagavat Singhji and H. M. Bhadkamkar

Memorial collections) by G. V. Devasthali. University of Bombay, Bombay, 1944. 2 vols.

Bonn: Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Orientalium a Ioanne Gildemeistero adornat Fasciculus VII. Bonnae, 1876.

BORI: Manuscripts in the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4. A copy of the comptele card index of the BORI manuscripts, prepared for *NCC* work in 1940.

BORI. D: Descriptive Catalogue of the Govt. collection of manuscripts deposited in the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona-4.

Vol.	I.	Vedic literature. 1916.
,,	II.	Pt. 1, Grammar by S.K. Belvalkar. 1938.
,,	IX.	Vedanta by S.M. Katre. 1955.
,,	XII.	Alamkara, Sangita, Natya by P.K. Gode, 1936.
,,	XIII.	Pts. 1, 2, Kavya by P. K. Gode. 1940, 1942. Pt. 3, Stotras etc. by P.K. Gode, 1950.
,,	XIV.	Nataka by P.K. Gode. 1937.
,,	XVI.	Pt. 1, Vaidyaka by H.D. Sarma, 1939.
,,	XVII.	Jaina literature and Philosophy by H. R. Kapadia, 5 parts 1935-54.

BORI. List: List of Manuscripts collected for the government manuscripts Library by the Professors of Sanskrit at the Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges since 1895 and 1899, Poona 1925.

Borsad: A hand-list of 9 manuscripts in the possession of Bhaishankar Sukla, Borsad, Kaira Dt., Bombay Presidency.

BP: Report on the search of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84. By R.G. Bhandarkar. Bombay, 1887.

Brahmacāri Wāḍi: A hand list of 62 manuscripts in the Brahmacāri Wāḍi at Ahmedabad.

Brahmasva Maṭha: A hand-list of 168 manuscripts in the Brahmasva Maṭham, Trichur, Cochin State.

Brl: Catalogue of a collection of Sanskrit manuscripts by A. C. Burnell. Part I. Vedic Manuscripts. London 1870. These manuscripts were presented to the India Office, London.

Br. Mus: A Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the British Museum. By Cecil Bendall, London, 1902.

Br. Mus. Pāli I: List of Manuscripts (Pāli) in the British Museum. By Hoerning. JPTS. 1883. pp. 134-144.

Br. Mus. Pāli II: List of Pāli Manuscripts in the British Museum acquired since 1883. By Hoerning. JPTS. 1888. pp. 108-111.

Buhler: Two lists of Sanskrit manuscripts. By G. Buhler. Printed in the ZDMG. Vol. 42, pp. 530–559.

Burdwan: A typed list of 30 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Palace Library of Mahārājādhirāja Bahadur of Burdwan.

Burnell: A classified index to the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Palace at Tanjore by A.C. Burnell. London, 1880.

Cabaton: Bibliotheque Nationale, Department des Manuscrits, Catalogue Sommaire des Manuscrits Sanscrits et Palis par A. Cabaton. Paris. As corrected by J. Filliozat who sent his corrections and additions.

Ier Fascicule—Manuscrits	Sanscrits,		1907.
IIe Fascicule—	„	Palis,	1908.

III. Catalogue Sommaire des Manuscrits Indiens etc. 1912.

Cambr: A Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Trinity College, Cambridge. By Th. Aufrecht. Cambridge, 1869.

Cambr. Uni. Bud: Catalogue of the Buddhistic Manuscripts in the University Library, Cambridge, by Cecil Bendall. Cambridge, 1883.

Cambr. Uni. Pāli : List of Pāli Manuscripts in the Cambridge University Library by T. W. Rhys Davids, JPTS. 1883, pp. 145-6.

Chamba : A hand-list of 25 manuscripts with Mr. P. Atmananda Baru, Chamba State, Chamba, via Dalhousie., The Punjab.

Chani : A hand-list of 4078 Manuscripts in the Jaina S'vetāmbara Jñāna Mandira, Chāṇī, Dist. Baroda. (Station Chāyāpuri), Gujarat. From 2200, the mumbering here is mistaken by a hundred.

Chatte, Nagpur : A list of 5 Sanskrit manuscripts in possession of S. G. Chatte, Teacher, Collegiate High School, Nagpur.

Cherānallūr Kartā : A hand-list of 33 Sanskrit manuscripts in the house of Cherānallūr Kartā, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

Cherp : A hand-list of 155 manuscripts in the Kirangattu Mana, Cherp, Cochin State.

Chirayattu Mūttatu : A hand-list of 50 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Cirayattu Mūttatu's house, Irinjalakkuda, Cochin State.

CLB : Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Central Library Baroda. Vol. I. Vedic by G. K. Srigondekar and K. S. Ramaswamy Sastri. GOS. XXVII. 1925. A list with an appendix of extracts from some manuscripts. Vol. II. S'rauta Sūtras and Prayogas by K. S. Ramswami Sastri. GOS. XCVI. 1942.

Colombo : List of Pāli, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit manuscripts in the Colombo Museum. JPTS. 1882. pp. 46-58.

Colombo D : Memoirs of the Colombo Museum Series—A. No. 4: A Catalogue of Palm-leaf Manuscripts in the Library of the Colombo Museum.

Vol I. by W. A. de Silva. Colombo, 1938.

Copenh : Codices Indici Bibliothecae Regiae Havniensis enumerati et discripti a N. L. Westergaard. Havniae 1846. Principally from the collection made by Erasmus Rask.

Copenh. Pāli : List of Pāli Manuscripts in the Copenhagen Royal Library. JPTS. 1883. pp. 147-149.

Cordier : Catalogue Du Fonds Tibetain de la Bibiotheeque Nationale par P. Cordier. Paris, mdccccix. Part II. mdccccxv. Part III.

CPB : Catalogue of Sanskrit and Prākṛt manuscripts in the Central Provinces and Berar. By Rai Bahadur Hiralal. Nagpur, 1926.

Cr : A list of non-medical manuscripts, collected in Bengal, January 1898 and June 1900, and sent by P. Cordier from Pondicherry to Th. Aufrecht.

Cranganore : Two hand-lists of the manuscripts, 367, and printed books in the library of the Cranganore Palace, Cochin State.

Cs : A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College. Prepared by Hṛṣkeśa S'āstri and S'iva Chandra Gui, Vols. I-X, 1895-1906.

[Vol. VII–A. Alaṁkāra; B. Chandas; C. Arthas'āstra: D. Kos'a. Vol. X–A. Vaidyaka; B. Vaiṣṇava; C. Jaina.]

CU Add : A Selection of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the University Library, Cambridge.

Cuttack : A hand-list of manuscripts collected for the Govt. of Orissa during 1938-40 and deposited in the Provincial Musem, Cuttack.

D : A Catalogue of the Collections of Manuscripts deposited in the Deccan College. By Shridhar R. Bhandarkar, Bombay, 1888.

Dacca : An Alphabetical typed list of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the collection of the Dacca University, Dacca, Bengal. A copy of their card-index.

Dāhilakṣmī : A hand-list of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Dāhilakṣmī Library, Nadiad.

Damodar : A scroll in manuscript containing titles of Sanskrit works with author-names, numbering 738. Written at the instance of his brother, Nīlāmbara, by Pandit Damodar Sastri, son of Saheb Ram and late teacher in His Highness's Sanskrit School, Kashmir.

DAVCL : A hand-list of the manuscripts (under 'A') in the Lalchand Research Library, D. A. V. College, Lahore. 349 manuscripts.

Delhi : Five hand-lists of Jain manuscripts in five Digambara Jaina Bhandars, Nayāmandir, Dharmapurā (2), Pañcāyati Mandir, Masjit Khajur (2) and Kūcāseth, Delhi.

Delhi MJP : A printed list of manuscripts in the Mahāvīr Jaina Pustakālaya, Delhi, 1932. 289 manuscripts.

Deo : A hand-list of the manuscripts of the Deo family of Nagpur prepared and supplied by S. G. Chatte of Nagpur. The Deo Collection is now preserved in the C. P. Research Society, Nagpur.

Devīpr. 79 : List of manuscripts discovered in Oudh during the year 1878-93. Allahabad 1879.

Dharampur : A list of 3 manuscripts in the Palace Library, Dharampur State.

Dharmanath Sastri, Assam : A list of 69 manuscripts from the private collection of manuscripts with Pandit Dharmanath Sastri, Sanskrit Teacher, Government High School, Mangaldai, Assam. Published in an Assamese Daily.

Dhilaoli : A hand-list of 15 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Jaina Temple at the village, Dhilaoli, P. O. Ghiror, Dt.

Manipuri (U. P.) under the management of L. Joharilal Jain, Zamindar.

Divanji : A list of 15 manuscripts with P. C. Divanji, Retd. Judge, Santa Cruz, Bombay.

DMG : Katalog der Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. II. Leipzig 1881. pp. 2-10.

Edinburgh University : A hand-list of 15 manuscripts preserved in the Edinburgh University Library. Sent on request to Aufrecht by Julius Eggeling.

Elaṅkulattu Kurūr Bhaṭṭatiri : A hand-list of 52 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Elaṅkulattu Kurūr Bhaṭṭatiri Manakkal, Ernakulam P. O., Cochin.

Elaṅkunnappuzha Kovilakam : A hand-list of 20 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Elaṅkunnappuzha Naṭakkal Kovilakam, Nārakkal, P. O., Cochin State.

E. Turkestan : Manuscript Remains of Buddhistic Literature found in East Turkestan by A. F. R. Hoernle. Oxford, 1916.

Fausboll : A Catalogue of the Mandalay Manuscripts in the India Office Library (formerly part of the King's Library at Mandalay). By V. Fausboll. Published in JPTS. 1896. pp. 1-52.

Filliozat I : Bibliotheque Nationale. Department des Manuscrits. Etat des Manuscrits etc. de la collection Palmyr Cordier. Par Jean Filliozat. Extrait du Journal Asiatique, Jan. March 1934. Paris.

Filliozat II : Bibliotheque Nationale. Department des Manuscrits. de la Collection Emile Senart. Par Jean Filliozat. Extrait du Journal Asiatique, Jan.-March 1936.

Firenze : P. E. Pavolini. I Manoscritti Indiani della Bibliotheca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Firenze, 1907

Fl : Florentine Sanskrit manuscripts examined by Theodor Aufrecht. Leipzig, 1892.

Fl. J: The Florentine Jaina Manuscripts. By Count F. L. Pulle. A specimen containing a short list of 65 titles of the canonical texts (Vol. I. pp. 217-18 of the Transactions of the 9th International Congress of Orientalists London. 1893). 65 manuscripts.

Fl. J. II: Les manuscripts de I' Extra-Siddhanta (Gainas) de la Bibliotheque Nationale Centrale de Florence. Par. F. L. Pulle (pp. 17-24 of Part II of the Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Orientalists, 1894). In six sections.

Gadwal I: A hand-list of 6 manuscripts in the Library of the Gadwal Samsthanam, Hyderabad, Dn.

Gadwal II: A hand-list of 7 manuscripts with Gunde Rao, Judge, Gadwal State, Hyderabad, Dn.

GB: Die Sanskrit-Handschriften der Universitats Bibliothek zu Gottingen. Beschrieben von Professor F. Kielhorn. 150 numbers.

GD: A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in H. H. Maharaja's Palace Library (Granthappura). By K. Sambasiva Sastri. Trivandrum, 1929.

Vol. I. Veda, Srauta, Smriti, Purana. 1937.

„ II. Purana, Vedanta. 1937.

„ III. Vedanta, Mimamsa, Vyakarana, Nyaya, Jyoutisha. 1938.

„ IV. Jyoutisha, Vaidyaka, Mantra, Tantra, Silpa, Stuti. 1938.

„ V. Stuti. 1938.

„ VI. Stuti, Niti, Chandas, Alankara. 1938.

„ VII. Bharata, Kama, Nataka, Champu, Akhyayika, Kavya. 1938.

„ VIII. Kavya, Kosha, Vividha, ed. by K. Mahadeva Sastri. 1938.

Glasgow : A Catalogue of the manuscripts in the Library of the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow. By John Young and P. Henderson Aitken. Glasgow, 1908.

Goldstucker : A few original manuscripts now preserved in the University Library of Strassburg.

Gottingen : Nachrichten von der Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Gottingen. Philologisch-Historiche Klasse, 1930. Heft I. pp. 65ff. Kielhorns Handschriften-Sammlung. By R. Fick. Berlin, 1930.

Gough : Papers relating to the collection and preservation of the Records of Ancient Sanskrit literature. By Archibald Edward Gough, Government Press, Calcutta, 1878.

Gov. Or. Libr. Madras : Alphabetical Index of Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. Madras, 1893.

Granthappura : A Revised Catalogue of the Palace Granthappura (Library), Trivandrum by K. Sambasiva Sastri. Trivandrum, 1929. A list of manuscripts and printed books.

Gu : Report on the search of Sanskrit manuscripts in Gujarat during the year 1871-72 and the report on the search of Sanskrit manuscripts in Rajaputana by G. Buhler, during 1874-75.

Guerinot : Essai de Bibliographie Jaina. Par A. Guerinot. Paris, 1906.

H : Uber eine Sammlung indischer Handschriften und Inschriften von E. Hultzsch. Printed in Vol 40. 1-80, ZDMG. collection now in the Bodleian Library. Oxford.

Hall : A Contribution towards an Index to the Bibliography of the Indian Philosophical Systems. By Fitzedward Hall, Calcutta, 1859.

Har Dutt Sarma : A list of manuscripts with Dr. Har Dutt Sarma.

Harihara Sastri : A list of Palm-leaf manuscripts in the possesion of G. Harihara Sastri of Samburvadakarai, Tenkasi.

Manuscripts now deposited in the Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, Madras-4.

Harisinghji ; A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Private Library of H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir. Sri Harisinghji Bahadur. By Ramachandra Kak and Harabhatta Sastri, Poona, 1927.

Harshe: Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts of the Vinayak Mahadev Gorhe collection by R. G. Harshe Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, 6, 1942.

Haug: Verzeichniss der Orientalischen Handschriften aus dem Nachlasse des Professor Dr. Martin Haug in Munchen. Munchen, 1876. Compiled by D. Georg Orterer.

Hod. Bud: Catalogue of Buddhist Sanskrit manuscripts in the Royal Asiatic Society, London (Hodgson Collection). By E. B. Cowell and J. Eggeling. JRAS. NS. 1876, pp. 1-50. Also notes by L.D. Barnett on 4 additional Hodgson manuscripts, sent by him to the *NCC*.

Hombucca: A hand-list of 286 Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts in the Jaina Maṭha in Hombucca.

Hpr: Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts. Second Series, By Haraprasada Shastri. 4 Volumes. Govt. of Bengal, Calcutta. 1900. 1904. 1907. 1911.

Hz : Reports on Sanskrit Manuscripts in Southern India. By E. Hultzsch 3 volumes. Government Press, Madras. 1895, 1896, 1905.

IIO : A Catalogue of the Sanskrit and Prākṛt manuscripts in the Indian Institute Library, Oxford. By A. B. Keith. Oxford. 1903.

IIO. Stein: A Catalogue of the Stein Collection of Sanskrit manuscripts from Kashmir deposited in the Indian Institute Library, Oxford. By G. L. M. Clauson (368 manuscripts, JRAS. 1912. pp. 587-627).

IL: A hand-list of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Imperial Library, Calcutta. 410 manuscripts.

IM: A hand-list of the 11286 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. These manuscripts which originally belonged to the Archaeological Survey of India are now deposited in the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta. Numbering in the original list mistaken, there being a repetetion from 9448 to 9477.

IO: A Catalogue of Sanskrit and Prākṛt manuscripts in the India Office Library. By Julius Eggeling. 2 parts (London, 1887, 1896) and Vol. II in 2 parts by A. B. Keith, with a supplement-Buddhist manuscripts by F. W. Thomas. London, 1935.

IO. Pāli: Catalogue of Pāli manuscripts in the India Office Library. By H. Oldenberg. London 1882 (Appendix to the JPTS. 1882. pp. 59-128).

JA. 1927: "La version tibetaine du Ratnakūṭa," Journal Asiatique, Oct. Dec. 1927, pp. 233-259.

JA. 1929: "La version tibetaine des Prajñāpāramitā" par M. Lalou. Journal Asiatique, Juillet-Sept. 1929. pp. 87-102.

Jac: Liste der Indischen Handschriften im Besitze des Prof. H. Jacobi. in ZDMG. Vol. 33, pp. 693-697.

Jainagranthāvalī: List of Jain works published by the Jain S'vetāmbara Conference, Bombay. 1902.

Jambusar: A typed list of 52 Jaina manuscripts at Jambusar. Broach Dt.

JASB. 1907: The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series, Vol. III. A description by Satis Chandra Vidyabhushan of Sanskrit works on Literature : Grammar, Rhetoric, and Lexicography as preserved in Tibet, pp. 121-132 and of books on Indian Logic as preserved in Tibet, pp. 95-102, 241-55, and 541-51.

JASB. 1908: The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series, 1908: an alphabetical list of the Jain manuscripts belonging to the Government in the Oriental Library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, on pp. 407-440; also a descriptive list of works on Mādhyamika philosophy by Satis Chandra Vidyabhushana on pp. 367-370 and a descriptive list of some rare Sanskrit works on Grammar, Lexicography and Prosody recovered from Tibet, by the same author on pp. 593-598.

J. As. ccv: La Collection Tibetaine Schilling von Canstadt a la Bibliotheque de L'institut. Par Jacques Bacot, Journal Asiatique, ccv. 1924. pp. 321-348.

J. Assam R. S.: Journal of the Assam Research Society, Vol. iii. pt. 4. Contains a list of 30 Sanskrit manuscripts in Kamarupa.

Jaṭāśaṅkar: A hand-list of 95 manuscripts forming part of the private collection of Jaṭāśaṅkar K. Sastri, Rajkot, Kathiawad.

JBHP. I: A Catalogue of 3168 manuscripts in the Jain Bhandars of the Punjab. Part I, by Banarsi Das, Oriental College, Lahore.

JBORS: The Journal of the Bihar & Orissa Research Society, Patna. Vols. XXI-i, pp. 21-43, Sanskrit Palm-leaf Manuscripts in Tibet; XXII-i. App. D-J. a list of Buddhist logic works; XXIII-i, pp. 1-57, Sanskrit Palm-leaf Manuscripts in Tibet; and XXIV-iv, pp. 143-163, Sanskrit manuscripts in Tibet, all given by Rahula Sankrityayana.

Jesalmere: A Catalogue of Manuscripts in Jesalmere Bhandara. Gaekwad Oriental Series XXI.

Jey. Pal. Orissa: A typed list of 94 manuscripts in the Library of the Jeypore Palace, Jeypore, Orissa.

Jha: A hand-list of the manuscripts of Ganganath Jha, Allahabad—in two sections; A—Palm-leaf and B—Paper manuscripts.

Jhalrapatan: Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts and other books in the Sri Ailak Pannalal Digambara Jaina Sarasvati Bhavan, Jhalrapatan. 1933.

Jinasena: A hand-list of manuscripts in the Jinasena Mutt, Kolhapur.

Jind: A typed list of 6 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Jind State Public Library, Sangrur.

Jl: Manuscripts in the possession of Julius Jolly at Wurzburg. The Wurzburg University Library has also 3 Sansakrit manuscripts. Aufrecht referred to these 3 manuscripts also by the same abbreviation.

Jodhpur: A hand-list of 2046 manuscripts in the Archaeological Department of the Jodhpur State, Jodhpur.

Jodiya I: A hand list of 33 manuscripts in the possession of Shastri Jayanand Kanji Thakar, Jodiya, Kathiawad.

Jodiya II: A hand-list of 283 manuscripts in the possession of Shastri Suryashankar Tuljashankar, Jodiya, Kathiawad.

Jones: A Catalogue of Sanskrit and other Oriental manuscripts presented to the Royal Asiatic Society by Sir William and Lady Jones. Printed in Sir William Jones' Works, London, 1807. Vol XIII, pp. 401-15 These manuscripts along with the manuscripts referred to as 'Ashburner', have been re-catalogued, in 'The Catalogue of Two Collections of Sanskrit manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library' by C. H. Tawney and F.W. Thomas, London, 1933. See Ashburner.

K: Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts existing in the Central Provinces. Edited by F. Kielhorn, Nagpur, 1874.

Kaḍayanallūr: A hand-list of 302 Sanskrit manuscripts in the possession of Venkatachala Aiyar, East Street, Kadayanallur, Via Tenkasi, Tirunelveli Dt.

Kainūr : A list of 33 manuscripts in the Kainur Mana, Ollur Station, Cochin State.

Kallalagar : A hand-list of 53 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Sri Kallalagar Devasthanam Library, Madura.

Kāmakōṭi : A hand-list of 543 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of the Mutt of H.H. S'rī S'aṅkarācārya of the Kāmakoṭipīṭha, Kumbhakonam.

Kandy I : List of Sinhalese, Pāli and Sanskrit Books in the Oriental Library, Kandy, By H.C.P. Bell. JPTS. 1882. pp. 44-45 (Pāli & Sanskrit).

Kandy II : A Descriptive Catalogue of Pāli, Sanskrit and other Books in the Oriental Library, Kandy, Ceylon. October, 1925. Pt. I—Pāli Manuscripts.

Kanjur Kyoto : A complete Analytical Catalogue of the Kanjur Division of the Tibetan Tripiṭaka edited in Peking during the K'ANG-HSI ERA and at present kept in the library of the Otani Daigaku Kyoto, in which the contents of each sūtra are collated with their corresponding parts in the existing Sanskrit, Pāli and Chinese texts etc, Published by the Otani Daigaku Library, Kyoto, Japan. Part I, 1930. II, 1931.

Karkal : A hand-list of 47 Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts in the Danasala Jaina Math, Karkala.

Kāśīn : Report on Sanskrit manuscripts.

(1) for quarter July—September 1880.
(2) for quarter Oct.—December 1880.
(3) for year 1880-81.
(4) for quarter April—June 1881.

By Pandit Kasinath Kunte. Lahore, 77 pages.

Kasinatha Sastri : A list of 11 manuscripts with Pandit Kasinatha Sastrin, Pañcācārya Press, Mysore.

Kāṭm : List of Sanskrit works supposed by the Nepali pandits to be rare in the Nepalese Libraries at Khatmandoo. 14 Pages, Nepal Residency the 2nd of August, 1868.

Kāvilpaṭṭattu : A hand-list of 24 manuscripts in the Kāvipaṭṭattu Mana, Kunnankulam P.O., Cochin State.

Kavīndrācārya : Kavīndrācārya List, edited with an Introduction by R. Anantakrishna Sastri. Gaekwad Oriental Series XVII. 1921. A list of the manuscripts which existed once in Kavīndrācārya's Library at Benaras.

Keonjhar : A typed list of 70 manuscripts in the State Library, Keonjhar State.

Kh : Report on the search of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1880-81. By F. Kielhorn, Bombay, 1881.

Khn : Classified alphabetical Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Southern division of the Bombay Presidency. Compiled by F. Kielhorn. Fascicle I. Bombay, 1869.

Khuperkar : A hand-list of 172 manuscripts in the private collection of Madhava Bala Sastri Khuperkar, Teacher, High School, Satara, Bombay Presidency.

Killimangalattu Mana : A hand-list of manuscripts in the Killimangalam Mana, Mullurkara P.O., Cochin State.

Kitaṅgaśśeri Mana : A hand-list of 90 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Kitaṅgaśśeri Mana, Kizhuttaṇi, Irinjalakuda, Cochin State.

Kizhakkumbhāgattu Mana : A hand-list of 145 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Kizhakkumbhāgattu Mana, Puttankuriśśu, Cochin State.

Kotah : A hand-list of 1152 manuscripts in the State Library, Kotah, Kotah State.

Koṭṭappaḍi Mārayāt : A hand-list of 14 Sanskrit manuscripts in Kottappadi Mārayāt Mana, Kunnankulam P.O., Cochin State.

Kṛṣṇapur : A hand-list of 354 manuscripts in the Krishnapur Mutt, Udipi. The Mutt has 100 more unidentifiable manuscripts.

Kumarapuram : A hand-list of 31 manuscripts in the Kumarapuram Palace, Ollur, Cochin State.

Kuṭṭañcheri : A hand-list of 89 manuscripts in the Akalamanna Kuṭṭañcheri Mana, Kumaranelloor, Vadakkancheri, Cochin State.

Kuttikkāṭṭu : A hand-list of 20 manuscripts in the Nārakkal Kuttikkāṭṭu Kartā's House, Nārakkal P.O., Cochin State.

L : Notices of Sanskrit manuscripts by Rajendralala Mitra and H. P. Shastri, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1871-90. 11 Volumes. Volumes X and XI are by Haraprasada Shastri.

Lahore : Report on the compilation of the catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts for the year 1879-80. Lahore. By Pandit Kasi Nath Kunte. pages 5 and 23. Lahore 1882.

Lahore 1882 : Old and rare manuscripts in Gujranwala and Delhi Districts of Punjab, examined during the year 1881–82 by Pandit Kasi Nath Kunte. 4 pages of preface, and 12 pages of text. This repeats to some extent the description of manuscripts given in the preceding list.

Lakṣmīsena : A Devanagari printed catalogue of the manuscripts in the Mutt of S'rī Lakṣmīsena Bhaṭṭāraka Paṭṭācārya Mahāsvāmin, Kolhapur. Saṁ. 1900. pp. 44.

Lalou : Catalogue du Fonds Tibetain de la Bibliotheque Nationale par Marcelle Lalou. Quatrieme Partie I Les Mdo-Man. Paris 1931.

Leumann : Liste von transcribirten Abschriften und Auszugen aus der Jaina-Litteratur von Ernst Leumann. A few Buddhistic and Brahminal works are also included here. ZDMG. 1891. 45. pp. 454-464; 1893. 47. pp. 308-315.

Lgr : A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Part first. Grammar. Edited by Rajendralala Mitra. Calcutta. 1877-8.

Lucknow Mus : Sanskrit manuscripts recently bought for the Lucknow Museum from Devakinandana Sharma, Satghata, Muttra. A printed list.

Luck. Uni : There are about 200 manuscripts in the Lucknow University. R. A. Sastri sent names of a few select ones from this collection.

Now included in the printed Catalogue, 'Catalogue of Oriental manuscripts in the Lucknow University Library' by Kali Prasad. Lucknow, 1951. See pages 32-75, for the Sanskrit manuscripts.

Lund: De codicibus nonnullis Indicis, qui in Bibliotheca Universitatis Lundensis asservantur, scripsit Hjalmar Edgren. Lunds Uni. Aarskrift Tom. XIX. Altogether 15 manuscripts.

Lz : Katalog der Sanskrit Handschriften der Universitats-Bibliothek zu Leipzig von Theodor Aufrecht. Leipzig, 1901.

Maccāṭ : A hand-list of 47 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Maccāṭ Māttampilli Elayatu's house, Vadakkancheri, Cochin State.

Mack: The Mackenzie Collection. A descriptive Catologue of the Oriental Manuscripts collected by the late Lieut. Col. Colin Mackenzie. By H. H. Wilson. Calcutta 1822-8. This collection was made in the South and the greater part of it is now in the Library of the India Office.

Mad. Uni : A hand-list of 940 Sanskrit manuscripts acquired for the Madras University by R. A. Sastri and now deposited in the Madras University Library.

Mad. Uni. R. A. S. : A hand-list of another collection of 350 Sanskrit Manuscripts acquired for the Madras University by R. A. Sastri. These mss. are now in the Madras Govt. Oriental Mss. Library in the University premises.

Mad. Uni. R. K. S : A hand-list of 577 Sanskrit manuscripts of the late R. Krishnaswami Sastri, Sub-Registrar,

Tanjore, acquired for the Madras University by R. A. Sastri.

Malakheda: A hand-list of the Jain manuscripts in the Malakheda Jain Mutt, Malakheda.

Mandlik: A Catalogue of the manuscripts, Mandlik Library, Fergusson College, Poona.

Mandlik Sup.: Supplementary list of the manuscripts in the Mandlik Library collected subsequent to the Publication of the printed catalogue. A copy of the card-index in the library.

Mātṛbhūmi: A hand-list of a part of the manuscripts in the Mātṛbhūmi Kāryālaya, Gwalior.

MD: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.

Vol. I. Pt. i. by M. Seshagiri Sastri.

„ Pts. ii and iii. by M. Seshagiri Sastri and M. Rangacharya.

Vols. II-XV and XVIII. by M. Rangacharya.

„ XVI-XVII and XIX. by M. Rangacharya and S. Kuppuswami Sastri.

„ XX-XXVI by S. Kuppuswami Sastri.

„ XXVII-XXVIII. by S. Kuppuswami Sastri and P. P. S. Sastri.

Vol. XXIX. by P. P. S. Sastri and A. Sankaran.

„ XXX. by A. Sankaran and Syed Muhammad Fazlullah.

„ XXXI. by T. Chandrasekharan.

Mīm. Vid: A hand-list with short extracts of manuscripts in the Mīmāmsā Vidyālaya, Poona.

Mithilā: Descriptive catalogue of manuscripts in Mithila, published by the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Patna 1927-40.

Vol. I. Smṛti by K. P. Jayaswal and A. P. Banerji Sastri. 1927.

„ II. Literature, Prosody, and Rhetorics by K. P. Jayaswal. 1933.

„ III. Jyotiḥśāstra by A.P. Banerji Sastri. 1937.

„ IV. Vedic by A.P. Banerji Sastri. 1940.

Mithilā: A hand-list of Sanskrit manuscripts in Mithilā to be described in the subsequent volumes of the above-mentioned descriptive catalogue of Manuscripts in Mithilā by the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Patna.

Moodbidri I: A hand-list of 309 Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts in the S'rī Vīra Vāṇī Vilāsa Jaina Siddhānta Bhavana, Moodbidri.

Moodbidri II: A hand-list of 838 Sanskrit, Prākṛt and Kannada manuscripts in the Dānas'ālā Maṭha S'āstra Bhaṇḍāra, Moodbidri.

MT: A Triennial Catalogue of manuscripts collected for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.

Vol. I. by M. Rangacharya and S. Kuppuswami Sastri in 3 parts. 1913.

„ II-V. by S. Kuppuswami Sastri. Each in 3 parts. 1917-1932.

„ VI. by S. Kuppuswami Sastri. 1935.

„ VII. by S. Kuppuswami Sastri and P.P.S. Sastri. 1937.

„ VIII. By P.P.S. Sastri. 1939.

„ IX. by P.P.S. Sastri and A. Sankaran. 1943.

(Vols. VI–IX, each in a single part only.)

Vol. X. A. by T. Chandrasekharan. 1950.

„ B. „ 1952.

Muller: Catalogue of the late Prof. Fr. Max Müller's Sanskrit manuscripts. Compiled by Don M. de Z. Wickremasinghe. JRAS. 1902, pp. 611-651.

Muller Fund: A Catalogue of Photographs of Sanskrit Manuscripts purchased for the administrators of Max Müller Memorial Fund, compiled by T. R. Gambier-Parry, Oxford University Press. London, 1930.

Munchen: Die Sanskrit-Handschriften der K. Hof und Stattsbibliothek in München. Theodor Aufrecht. Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Ragiae Monacensis. Tomi I Pars V. München, 1909.

Munchen J: Die Sanskrit-Handschriften der K. Hof und Stattsbibliothek in München. Julius Jolly. Tomi I pars VI. Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Regiae Monacensis.

Muriṅgot Nambiyar: A hand-iist of 40 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Muriṅgot Nambiyar's house, Mamala, Mulanthuruthy P.O., Cochin State.

Mysore: A Supplementary Catalogue of Sanskrit works in the Sarasvati Bhandaram Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Signed by F. Kielhorn, 9 pages.

Mysore I: Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in thc Government Oriental Library, Mysore. 1922.

Mysore II: A supplemental Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Library, Mysore. 1928.

Mysore III: A supplemental Catalogue of Manuscripts secured for the Govt. Ori. Library, Mysore, during 1929-41. Mysore 1942.

Mysore D: Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Government Oriental Library, Mysore.

Vol. I. Vedas by M.S. Basavalingayya and T.T. Srinivasagopalachar. Mysore, 1937.

„ II. Dharmaśāstra by H. R. Rangaswami Iyengar and T.T. Srinivasagopalachar. Mysore, 1944.

Nabadwip: A hand-list of manuscripts in Edward VII Anglo Sanskrit Library, (now called Nabadwip Sādhāraṇa Granthāgār) Nabadwip, Bengal.

Naḍuvil Maṭham: A hand-list of 179 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Naḍuvil Matham, Trichur, Cochin State.

Nanjio: A Catalogue of the Chinese Translations of the Buddhist Tripiṭaka by B. Nanjio. Oxford, 1888.

Narasingadās, Jey. Orissa: A typed list of 33 manuscripts written in Oriya script (Palmyrah) with Narasingdas, Jeypore, Orissa.

Narayanacarya, Warangal: A hand-list of 11 manuscripts with Vidvan Amaravadi Narayanacarya, Warangal, Girmajpet.

Nasik: An alphabetical hand-list of the Jaṭās'aṅkara Manuscripts (261) deposited in the Hansraj Pragji Thakersey College, Nasik.

Nasik II: A typed list of 706 manuscripts of Sanskrit in the possession of P. D. Chandratre, 2219, Vijnan Press, Nasik. A few are in vernacular.

Nepal I: A Catalogue of Palm-leaf and select paper manuscripts belonging to the Durbar Library, Nepal. By Haraprasada Sastri with a historical introduction by C. Bendall, The Asiatic Society, Calcutta, 1905.

Nepal II: A Catalogue of Palm-leaf and Select Paper manuscripts belonging to the Durbar Library, Nepal. By Haraprasada Sastri. Calcutta, 1915.

NP: A Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in private Libraries of the North-West Provinces. Parts II-X. Allahabad. 1877-86.

NS Press: A hand-list with extracts of 314 manuscripts in the Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay.

NW: A Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in Private Libraries of the North-West Provinces. Part I. Benares, 1874.

ODGA: A list of 13 manuscripts in the Office of the Director-General of Archaeology, Archaeological Survey of India, Vol. II. Simla (Now in Delhi).

Oppert: Lists of Sanskrit manuscripts in Private Libraries of Southern India by Gustav Oppert. Madras. Vol. I. 1880. Vol. II. 1885.

Osmania: The Osmania University. P.O. Lallaguda, Hyderabad, Deccan. 1 manuscript—The Ramayana. There is now a big collection of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Osmania University.

Oudh 1875 : A Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts existing in Oudh, for the quarter ending 30th September 1875, by J. C. Nesfield.

Oudh. 1876, 1877 : List of Sanskrit manuscripts discovered in Oudh during the year 1876. Prepared by John C. Nesfield, assisted by Pandit Deviprasada. Calcutta. 1878. List of Sanskrit manuscripts discovered in Oudh during the year 1877. Prepared by Pandit Deviprasada. Allahabad, 1878.

Oudh : Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts existing in Oudh. Compiled by Pandit Deviprasada. Fascicles III—XIII. Subsequent numbers for 1881 (X1V) published in 1882 ; 1882 (XV) in 1883 ; 1883 (XVI) in 1884; 1884 (XVII) in 1885 ; 1885 (XVIII) in 1886; 1887 (XIX) in 1888; 1888 (XX) in 1890 ; 1889 (XXI) in 1893 ; 1899 (XXII) in 1893.

Oxf. : Catalogus Codicum Sanscriticorum Bibliothecae Bodleianae. Th. Aufrecht. Oxford, 1864.

Oxf. II : Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. Vol. II begun by M. Winternitz and completed by A.B. Keith. Oxford, 1905.

Oxf. Pāli : List of Pāli manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By Frankfurter. JPTS. 1882. pp. 30–31.

P : List of Sanskrit manuscripts purchased by the Government during the years 1877-78 and 1881 and a list of the manuscripts purchased from May to November, 1881. By Kielhorn. Dated Poona, 30th November, 1811. 26 pages.

Paira Mall : A hand-list of 18 birch-bark manuscripts with Paira Mall, M. D. Dhab Khatikan, Amritsar.

Paliyam : A hand-list of 1068 manuscripts in the Private collection of the Paliyam family, Cochin State.

Pallippurattu Mana : A hand-list of 71 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Pallippurattu Mana, Mulanthuruthy P. O., Cochin State.

Pallurutti : A hand-list of 30 manuscripts in Pallurutti Mangalappilli Elayat House, Pallurutti, Cochin.

Panipet : A hand-list of manuscripts of Jain S'āstras in the Śāstra Bhandar of the Jain Mandir, Panipet.

Pāñjāl Muṭṭattutkāṭ : A hand-list of 78 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Pāñjal Muṭṭattukkāṭṭu Māmaṇṇa Manakkal, Cheruturutti P.O., Cochin State.

Pannalal Bombay I-V : Annual Reports of the Sri Ailak Pannalal Digambar Jain Sarasvati Bhavan, Sukhananda Dharmasala, Bombay. In 5 parts.

Pannalal Bombay ; A supplementary hand-list of 230 manuscripts in the Ailak Pannalal Digambar Jain Sarasvati Bhavan, Sukhananda Dharmasala, Bombay.

Parakala : A list of the 91 Sanskrit works, printed and unprinted in the Parakala Mutt, Mysore.

Paris : With this abbreviation Aufrecht refers to the following :

(a) A written alphabetical catalogue compiled by S. Munk.

(b) 'List des titres de Manuscripts ajoutes au Catalogue de Munk, augmentee des titres des Manuscrits en caracteres autres que la Devanagiri et la Bengali qui ne sont pas donnes dans le Catalogue' supplied to him 1886 by Feer.

Paris Pāli : List of Pali manuscripts in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. By M. Leon Feer. JPTS. 1882. pp. 32–37.

Pātramaṅgalam Nambīśan : A hand-list of 14 Sanskrit manuscripts in the house of Pātramaṅgalam Nambīs'an, Kunnankulam P.O., Cochin State.

Pattan : A Descriptive Catalogue of manuscripts in the Jain Bhandars at Pattan. Part I. Palm-leaf manuscripts. Gaekwad Oriental Series. 76. Baroda 1937. By L.B. Gandhi on the basis of the notes of the late C. D. Dalal.

Pejawar : A hand-list of 433 manuscripts in the Pejawar Mutt, Udipi.

Pet : Verzeichniss der auf Indien bezuglichen Handschriften und Holzdrucke im Asiatischen Museum, von Otto Bohtlingk. Printed in Das Asiatische Museum zu St. Petersburg von Bernh. Dorn. St. Petersburg, 1846.

Peters : Reports on the Search for Sanskrit manuscripts by Peter Peterson. 6 Volumes.

Vol.	I.	Detailed Report of operations in search of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Circle. August 1882—March 1883.					
,,	II.	do.	April	1883—	March	1884.
,,	III.	do.	,,	1884—	,,	1886.
,,	IV.	do.	,,	1886—	,,	1892.
,,	V.	do.	,,	1892—	,,	1895.
,,	VI.	do.	,,	1895—	,,	1898.

Petrograd : Catalogue of Indian Manuscripts Library Publication Department, Collection of E. P. Minaev and some friends. Compiler N. D. Mironoff. Pt. 1. Published by the Russian Academy of Sciences, Petrograd, 1918.

Pheh : Pheharist Saṁskṛtake Pustakoṅkā, 16 pages.

Philadelphia : Oriental Manuscripts of the John Frederick Lewis Collection in the Free Library of Philadelphia. By Muhammad Ahmed Simsar. Philadelphia 1937. Pp. 178-83 describe 8 Sanskrit Manuscripts.

Poona: A Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of the Deccan College. Part I. Prepared under the superintendence of F. Kielhorn. Part II and Index prepared under the superintendence of R. G. Bhandarkar. 1884. 61 pages.

Praśasti : Srī Pras'asti Saṅgraha: Collection of extracts from Jain manuscripts in several libraries. By Amritalal Maganlal Saha. Published by the same for the Jaina Vidyasala, Dosivadani Pol, Ahmedabad.

Praśasti Saṁgraha: By Pandit K. Bhujabali Sastri, Jaina Siddhanta Bhavan, Arrah. The contents of this book originally appeared serially, with separate page numbers in the Jaina Siddhānta Bhāskara, Arrah.

Prativādibhayaṅkar : A hand-list of manuscripts in the Prativādibhayaṅkar Mutt, Kāñcī.

Proceed. ASB. 1893 : Proceedings of the (Royal) Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1893, pp. 245-255. A description of some rare manuscripts from Nepal, by Haraprasad Shastri.

Providence Pāli : Pāli manuscripts in the Brown University Library, at Providence, R. I., U. S., By Henry C. Warren. JPTS. 1885. pp. 1-4.

Pudukottah : A hand-list of 13 manuscripts in the Library of the Vāṇī Vilāsa Veda Śāstra Pāṭhaśālā, Pudukottah.

PUL : A Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Punjab University Library, Lahore. Vol. I. 1932. Vol. II. 1941.

Putuvāmana Mana : A hand-list of 64 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Putuvāmana Mana, Tattara, Mulanthuruthy P. O., Cochin State.

Radh : Pustakānām Sūcīpatram. 48 pages. This important collection of manuscripts belonged to the late Pandit Radhakrishna of Lahore.

Rajapur : A hand-list of 1038 manuscripts in the Saṁskṛta Pāṭhaśālā in Rajapur, Ratnagiri District, Bombay Presidency

Rāmanāth Nando : A typed list of 64 Sanskrit Books (Palmyrah) with Mm. Rāmanāth Nando Vidyābhūṣaṇa, Jeypore, Orissa.

Rama Sastri, Anoor : A list of 13 manuscripts in the possession of Rama Sastri, Anoor, Chintamani P. O., Kolar District.

Ram Singh: A hand-list of the manuscripts in tha Raja Ram Singh Library, Srinagar. 1912 numbers. Contains mostly printed books.

Ramesvaram : A handlist of 374 manuscripts in the Rameswaram Devasthanam Pathasala, Madura.

Ranbir : A typed list of the manuscripts in the Sri Ranbir Library. Jammu. Contains many printed books with no indication to that effect.

Raṅgpur : A hand-list of 36 bundles of manuscripts containing works in the Raṅgpur Sāhitya Pariṣat, Raṅgpur, Bengal.

R. A. Sastri : Four parts of the Diary of Pandit R. A. Sastri's tour in search of Sanskrit Manuscripts, handed over to the *NCC*.

RASB: Descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Govt. collection, under the care of the Royal Asiatic Society, Calcutta, 1917-45.

Vol. I. Buddhistic by H. P. Sastri. 1917.
„ II. Vedic by H. P. Sastri. 1923.
„ III. Smrti by H. P. Sastri. 1925.
„ IV. History, Geography by H. P. Sastri, 1923.
„ V. Purana by H. P. Sastri, 1925.
„ VI. Vyakarana by H. P. Sastri. 1931.
„ VII. Kavya, revised by Chintaharan Chakravarti, 1934.
„ VIII. Tantra, i, ii, revised by Chintaharan Chakravarti. 1939–40.
„ X. i. Jyautish, revised by P. C. Sengupta. 1945.

„ XIV. Kamasastra, Vastusastra, etc., revised by Chintaharan Chakravarti. 1955.

RASB.: A supplementary hand-list of 700 Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal, not described in the first 7 volumes of the above mentioned descriptive Catalogue.

Reddy Hostel: A list of 13 manuscripts in the Reddy Hostel, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Rep. Hpr: Report on the search of Sanskrit manuscripts. 3 Volumes. Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1890-1911.

Vol. I. 1890-1900.

„ II. 1901-1902 to 1905-1906. Calcutta, 1905.

„ III. 1906-1907 to 1910-1911. Calcutta, 1911.

Rep. Raj. & C.I.: Report of a second tour in search of Sanskrit manuscripts in Rajaputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06. By Sridhar R. Bhandarkar. Bombay, 1907.

Report: Detailed report of tour in search of Sanskrit manuscripts in Kashmir, Rajaputana and Central India. By G. Bühler. Bombay 1877.

Rgb: Report on the search for Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1886-87. By Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar. Bombay, 1894.

Rice: Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in Mysore and Coorg. By Lewis Rice, Bangalore, 1884.

Rohtek: A hand-list of 177 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Digambar Jain Library, Mohalla Sarai, Rohtek, The Punjab.

RVK: A hand list of 64 Sanskrit manuscripts with Mm. R. V. Krishnamacharya, Kumbhakonam.

Sakti: A hand-list of manuscripts with S'akti S'āstrigal, Aykudi, via Tenkasi, Travancore State.

Sangam: A provisional hand-list of 129 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Madura Tamil Sangam, Madura.

Sano Hori Nando : A typed list of 30 manuscripts with Sriman Sano Hori Nando, Jeypore, Orissa.

S. A. Paris : Liste des manuscripts Sanskrits appartemant a la Societe Asiatique de Paris. A hand-list of Buddhist manuscripts prepared and sent by M. Lalou. Printed in Journal Asiatique 1941-2.

SB : Catalogue of Sanskrit College Library, Benares, Allahabad. This gives a more correct and more complete account than the Pandit list.

SBBD : A Descriptive Catalogue in the Government Sanskrit Library, Saraswati Bhavana. Benaras. Vol. I. Pūrva-mīmāṁsā by Gopinath Kaviraj 1923 ; with extracts.

SBL. Nepal : The Sanskrit Buddhist Literature of Nepal. Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1882.

Serampore : A descriptive hand-list of 81 manuscripts in the Serampore College, Serampore, Bengal. The collection was made by Revs. William Carey, Joshua Marshman and William Ward in 1800. Rev. W. Carey compiled a Sanskrit Dictionary in 5 volumes, preserved, (never printed), in this collection.

Śeṣayya : A Catalogue of Sanskrit books in the Sadhu Seshayya Oriental Library, Kumbhakonam. 1938. Pp. 81–82, Manuscripts. As revised after personal examination of the manuscripts.

Śg : Report on a search for Sanskrit and Tamil manuscripts for the year 1896-97. By M. Seshagiri Sastri.

No. 1. Madras, 1898.

No. 2. For the year 1893-94, Madras, 1899.

Silchar : A descriptive hand-list of 7 manuscripts in the Normal School, Silchar, Assam.

SK. Ray : A hand-list of manuscripts with Saratkumar Ray, 1-4, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.

SK. Ray DC : Refers to an unfinished Descriptive Catalogue of the above collection, unfortunately stopped with p. 96, Manuscript Number 277.

Skt. Coll. Ben: List of Sanskrit, Jain and Hindi (or simply Sanskrit and Hindi in some) Manuscripts purchased by order of Government and deposited in the Sanskrit College, Benares, 1897-1919, (1907 and 1908 were not available), and 1918-30 in one Volume. Allahabad. 1902, 1934.

Skt. Coll. Mys: The list of the unprinted Sanskrit and Kannada Manuscripts in the Palace Sarasvati Bhandar (Maharaja's Sanskrit College), Mysore pp. 1-12, Sanskrit Manuscripts.

Śravaṇabelgola: A hand-list of 407 manuscripts in the Śrimaccārukīrti Paṇḍitācārya Jaina Bhaṇḍar at S'ravaṇabelgola, Mysore State.

Śṛṅgeri: A hand-list of 309 manuscripts with Sankara Narayana Jyautiṣika, Sringeri, Mysore.

Śṛṅgerī Mutt: A hand-list of 424 manuscripts in the Mutt of H.H. Śaṅkarācārya of the S'āradāpīṭha, Sringeri, Mysore.

Sriperumbudur: A list of 4 Vaiṣṇava manuscripts, Sanskrit, in the Ubhayavedanta Sanskrit College, Sriperumbudur.

Sri. Dev: A hand-list of manuscripts in the Srirangam Devasthanam Library and Museum, Srirangam.

SSPC: A hand-list of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Saṁskṛta Sāhitya Pariṣat, Calcutta.

I. A.—Nyāya; B.—Vedānta; C.—Vaidya; D.—Rāmayaṇa. E.—Mahābhārata; F.—Kos'a; G.—Alaṁkāra; H.—Veda; I.—Smṛti; J.—Tantra. II. A.—Vyākaraṇa; B.—Kos'a; C.—Kāvya; D.—Chandas. E.—Yoga; F.—Jyotiṣa. III. A.—Alaṁkāra; B.–Āyurveda; C.–Karmakāṇḍa; D.—Kāmaśāstra; E.—Kāvya; F.—Kośa; G.—Chandas; H. Jyotiṣa; I.—Tantra; J.—Nīti; K.—Nyāya; L.—Purāṇa; M.– Mīmāmsā; N.—Yoga; O.—Veda; P.—Vedānta; Q.—Vaiṣṇava; R.—Vyākaraṇa; S.—Sāṁkhya: T.—Smṛti; U.—Stotra.

Each of the Sections in the three parts is numbered separately.

Stein: Catalogue of manuscripts in the Raghunatha Temple Library of the H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar. Prepared by M.A. Stein. Bombay, 1894.

Stockholm Pāli : Pāli manuscripts, Stockholm. JPTS. 1883. pp. 150-151.

Strassburg Dig : A list of the Strassburg Collection of Digambara Manuscripts. By Ernst Leumann.

Sucindram: A hand-list of 200 manuscripts with P. N. Sarma, Āyurvedāśramam, Suchindram, Travancore.

Sūcīpattra: Sūcīpustaka containing a list of the manuscripts of Fort William, the Asiatic Society in Calcutta, etc. Calcutta. 1838.

Svadi: A hand-list of the manuscripts in the Svadi Mutt, Jain, North Kanara.

TA: A Catalogue in slips of the manuscripts in the Telugu Academy, Cocanada.

Tagore: A printed Catalogue of 114 Sanskrit manuscripts in the private library of the Maharaja Tagore, Tagore Castle, Calcutta.

Tāmarakkāṭṭu Mana: A hand-list of 71 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Tāmarakkāṭṭu Mana, Tottaradeśam, Mulanthuruthy P.O., Cochin State.

Taylor: A Catalogue raisonne of Oriental Manuscripts in the Library of the (late) College, Fort Saint George, now in charge of the Board of Examiners. By the Rev. William Taylor, 3 Vols. Madras, 1857. 1860. 1862.

Tb : Verzeichniss der Indischen Handschriften der Koniglichen Universitats-Bibliothek (Zuwachs der Jahre 1865-1899) von Richard Garbe. Tubingen, 1899.

TCD : Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Curator's Office Library, Trivandrum. 10 Volumes.

Vol. I. Veda, Srauta, Smriti, Purana by K. Sambasiva Sastri. 1937.

„ II. Purana, Vedanta by K. Sambasiva Sastri. 1938.

„ III. Vedanta, Mimamsa, Vyakarana by K. Mahadeva Sastri. 1939.

„ IV. Nyaya, Jyotisha by K. Mahadeva Sastri 1939

„ V. Jyotisha, Vaidyaka, Mantra by K. Mahadeva Sastri. 1939.

„ VI. Tantra and Silpa by P. K. Narayana Pillay. 1940.

„ VII. Stuti, Niti, Chandas—Alankara, Sangita, Kama by L.A. Ravi Varma. 1940.

„ VIII. Nataka, Champu, Akhyayika by L.A. Ravivarma. 1940.

„ IX. Kavya by L.A. Ravi Varma. 1941.

„ X. Kosa, Misc. supplement by L.A. Ravivarma. 1941.

TD : A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library. Tanjore. By P. P. S. Sastri. in 19 Volumes. 19th Volume is a mere list of names of works.

A 20th vol.—Mantraśāstra—has also been issued in 1952. This is referred to as *TD. XX. Sup. no.*

Tekkemaṭham I to IV : Four hand-lists of manuscripts in the Tekkemaṭham, Trichur, Cochin State, containing respectively 100, 97, 47 and 120 manuscripts.

Telang : A list of 4 manuscripts with M.R. Telang, Retired Sheristadar, Karwar District, Bombay Presidency.

Thomas App : Appendix by F. W. Thomas at the end of the Catalogue of the Whish collection in the Royal Asiatic Society, London, by M. Winternitz.

Tirumalai : List of Palm-leaf Manuscripts in the possession of the Jainas at Tirumalai (near Polur. North Arcot District).

Appendix III, Madras Epigraphy Report, 1887, p. 7. Contains only a few select entries which include two Tamil works.

Tirupati : A list of rare manuscripts in Sri Venkatesvara Oriental Institute, Tirupati. Published in the Journal of the Sri Venkatesvara Oriental Institute, Tirupati. Vol. II. Part I. pp. 157-163.

Tiruvāṅkulam : A hand-list of 16 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Tiruvāṅkulam Vāriyam, Trippunittura P.O., Cochin State.

Tod : A typed catalogue of 168 Tod manuscripts in the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain & Ireland, London. By L. D. Barnett. Published subsequently in the JRAS. 1940. Pp. 129-178.

TPL : A typed list of 36 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Public Library, Trivandrum.

Tra. Ad. Rep.: Lists of manuscripts collected by the Curator for the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts, Trivandrum. Published as Appendices to the Annual Administration Reports of the Travancore State. These Appendices available for the *NCC* work relate to the years 1100 to 1114, Kollam Era.

Trav. Uni : A hand-list of the Sanskrit manuscripts acquired for the Travancore University Manuscripts Library, Trivandrum.

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Trav. Uni. (L) : refers to a short list of loan manuscripts in the Travancore University Manuscripts Library, noted at the end of the above-mentioned list.

Trippūṇittura : Five hand-lists of collections of Manuscripts in Trippunittura, Cochin State, containing respectively 1839, 353, 211, 43, and 33 manuscripts.

I & II—Lists of manuscripts in the Palace Library.
III —List of mss. in the Puliyannur Mana.
IV —List of mss. in the Vadakkedattu Mana.
V —List of mss. belonging to Āyurvedavidvān T. Kunchu Varier.

Triv. Cur : Catalogue of manuscripts collected by T. Ganapati Sastri. Trivandrum, Govt. Press, 1912-23. 7 vols.

Tub : Verzeichniss Indischer Handschriften der Koniglichen Universitats-Bibliothek in Tubingen. Anhang. Indische Handchriften der Koniglichen Oeffentlichen Bibliothek in Stuttgart. Von R. Roth. Tubingen. 1865.

Tubinger-Kaṭha : Sitzungsberichte der Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien. Philosophisch-Historische Classe. Band cxxxvii-iv. Die Tubinger Katha-Handschriften und Ihre Besiehung zum Taittiriyaranyaka von L. Von Schroeder. Herausgegeben mit einem Nachtrage von G. Buhler, Wien, 1898.

Turuttikkāṭṭu Kartā I : A hand-list of 33 Sanskrit manuscripts in the house of Nārakkal Turuttikkaṭṭu Kartā, Nārakkal P.O., Cochin State.

Do. I-A. Another list of manuscripts in the house of another member of the family in the same, containing 7 manuscripts.

Do. II. A list of 20 manuscripts in the Nārakkal Kuttikkāṭ Kartā's house, Nārakkal.

Turuttikkāṭṭu Maṭhom : A hand-list of 20 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Nārakkal Turuttikkāṭṭu Maṭhom, Nārakkal P.O., Cochin.

Udaipur I : Two lists.

A.-a list of manuscripts in the Sajjan Vani Vilas Library, Mewar, Udaipur.

B.-a list of manuscripts in the Sarasvati Bhandar Library, Mewar.

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(Mewar)' published by the Itihās Kāryālaya, Udaipur (Mewar), 1943.

Udaipur II : A hand-list of the manuscripts in the Library of Nathdwara, Udaipur, Mewar State.

Udipi College : A list of 54 manuscripts in the Udipi Sanskrit College, Udipi.

Ujjain : A Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts Library (Pracya Grantha Sangraha, now called Scindia Oriental Institute), Ujjain.

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Umesh Misra : A hand-list of 152 manuscripts forming part of the family collection of Umesh Misra, University of Allahabad.

Umesh Misra Sup : A list of 21 manuscripts on Paper in Maithili script sent by Umesh Misra, Allahabad University, Allahabad.

Up. Br. Mutt : A hand-list of 670 manuscripts in the Upanishad Brahma Mutt of Kāñcī, Conjeevaram.

Uzhuttara Vāriyar : A hand-list of 32 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Uzhuttara Vāriyam, Trippunitura Post, Cochin State.

Vaḍakke Maṭhom : A hand-list of 91 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Brahmasvam Vaḍakke Maṭhom, Trichur, Cochin State.

Vaḍakkumbhāgam : A hand-list of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Vaḍakkumbhāghattu Mana, Eravur, Trippunittura, Cochin State.

Vādhyān : A hand-list of 131 Sanskrit manuscripts in the Vādhyān Manakkal as also in the Killimaṅgalam Mana, Āttūr, Mulloorkarai P. O., Cochin State.

Vaidya : A hand-list of 35 manuscripts with V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.

Vangīya: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Vangiya Sahitya Parishat, Calcutta. By Chintaharan Chakravarti. Sahitya Parishat Series No. 85.

Vangiya Sup: A supplementary hand-list of 300 manuscripts in the Vangiya Sahitya Parishat, Calcutta, not included in the Descriptive Catalogue.

Varendra: A hand-list of 1935 manuscripts in the Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, Bengal.

Venkataramanayya: A list of 11 Sanskrit manuscripts with N. Venkataramanayya. These manuscripts are now deposited in the Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, Madras.

Venkatesiah: A hand-list of 85 manuscripts in the possession of Venkatesiah, 451, Subbiah's Road, Chamrajpet, Mysore.

Vidyaranyapura: A hand-list of 144 manuscripts in private possession in Vidyaranyapura Agrahara, Mysore State.

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Viz. Fort: A typed list of the paper manuscripts in the Fort, Vizianagaram Estate.

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Viz. SC: A Catalogue of Sanskrit Books in the College Library of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Vizianagaram. Prepared by the Pandits of the College under the supervision of the Principal. 1930. A few manuscripts are noticed in this printed Catalogue.

Viz. Skt. Coll: A hand-list of manuscripts in the library of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram.

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Wai : A hand-list with extracts and notes of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Prājña Pāṭhśālā (Dharmakośa Kāryālaya), Wai, Satara District, Bombay Presidency. Prepared and sent by Pandit Lakshman Shastri Joshi.

Waranga: A hand-list of 89 Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts in the Jaina Matha in Waranga (Varāṅga).

Warangal : A hand-list of 40 manuscripts in the Warangal Historical Research Society, Hanumakonda.

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EXTRACTS FROM Dr. V. RAGHAVAN'S REPORT TO THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON HIS WORK ON UNCATALOGUED MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS IN EUROPE

12th April, 1954.

***I carved out for my work the compiling of a catalogue of all such collections of Sanskrit and Prakrit Manuscripts in U.K. and Europe for which there were no printed Catalogues. Before I went, only two such collections in Oxford and Cambridge were known, but my search revealed numerous collections of this nature, some very large, both in U.K. and Europe, of which even local scholars, not to mention those outside, had no knowledge. The survey and catalogue of Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts I have thus prepared covers, as the table below would show, the whole of Europe, excepting the Iron-curtain countries and Spain and Portugal, and contains about 20,000 manuscripts. The catalogue contains not only lists of Manuscripts, but also in the case of rarer works, notes and extracts.

I. *England.*

London:	School of Oriental & African Studies, British Museum, India Offiice, Royal Asiatic Society, Luzac & Co., Arthur Probostain and Wellcome Medical Historical Research Library	4,959
Oxford:	Bodleian Library and Indian Institute	6,446
Cambridge:	University Library, Trinity College, Corpus Christi, Prof. Bailey	1,262
Manchester:	John Rylands Library and City Central Library	112

	Darlington:	Public Museum.	9
		(comprising 113 works)	
	Aberyswyth :	National Library of Wales	2
II. *Scotland*			
	Edinburgh:	University Library and National Library	48
	St. Andrews:	University Library	2
III. *Ireland*			
	Belfast :	Queen's University Library	59
	Dublin :	Trinity College, Chester Beaty Library and Mr. W. Merton	56
IV. *France*			
	Paris :	Bibliotheque Nationale, Sorbonne and Societie Asiatique	120
	Strassburg :		315
V. *Belgium*			2
VI. *Holland*			
	Leiden :	Kern Institute and University Library	498
	Utrecht :	University Library	46
VII. *Denmark*			
	Copenhagen:	Royal Library	1500
VIII. *Norway*			
	Oslo :	Indian Seminar of the University	1
IX. *Sweden*			
	Uppsala and Stockholm and Lund		77
X. *Germany*			
	Keil	202	
	Hamburg	601	

	Gottingen	31		
	Marburg	700		
	Berlin	1000		
	Bonn	48		
	Stuttgart	19		
	Tubingen	83		
	Munich	343		3,027
XI. *Austria*				
	Vienna			341
XII. *Switzerland*				
	Berne, Zurich and Geneva			8
XIII. *Italy*				
	Rome	Prof. G. Tucci and the Vatican	117	
	Naples		1	
	Florence		31	162
	Bologne		6	
	Venice		7	
		Total		19,052

The actual number of the works listed exceeds considerably this number 19,025, as, in several cases, the number refers to composite manuscripts or bundles of manuscripts containing works ranging in number from two to twenty, and in some, even fifty and more.

Where some accession lists of manuscripts were available, I have taken microfilm copies of the same.

Also, in the case of a few catalogues printed long ago and not available outside the Library, I have myself taken a hand-copy or arranged for a typed or microfilm copy.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MANUSCRIPTS COMMITTEE REPORT

A Summary

1. The visit of the Committee to Universities revealed, in general, a manuscript consciousness in the country and immense possibility for the collection of manuscripts in the different parts of India on a systematic method and under expert guidance. Unless a systematic policy for the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts was pursued in right earnest there is the danger of manuscripts being taken out of the country by allurements held out by foreign agencies as also of destruction because of ignorance and negligence.

2. In some places the existing collection of manuscripts is not being properly preserved and even in places where the manuscripts were cared for with the help of traditional disinfectants etc., it appeared that a scientific treatment of manuscripts was necessary to ensure proper preservation and utilisation. Lack of space in many cases accounted for unsatisfactory condition of storing manuscripts in some Universities. Proper utilisation of manuscripts has been hampered by the absence of catalogues, microfilm apparatus, photostat facilities and want of co-operation among the Universities to utilise even the facilities that are now available. Provision of adequate finances stood in the way of collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in almost all places. With proper supply of finance, better technical and research personnel and equipment can be procured for the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts.

3. Part II of the report contains the recommendations of the Committee which may be summed up as under :—

A. Collection.

i. A sum of Rs. 5,000/- per annum may normally be made available to the Universities by the University Grants Commission for the purchase of manuscripts. Special grants can be paid for collection of a very

special type after proper examination and assessment by experts.

ii. To improve the collection of manuscripts a sum of Rs. 5000/- per annum may be placed by the University Grants Commission at the disposal of the Universities towards the emolument of field workers and meeting travelling expenses of teachers and other collectors.

iii. Each University may set up a manuscript committee to evaluate the collection properly and guard against the purchase of spurious material.

B. Preservation.

The Committee has recommended certain steps for the preservation and maintenance of manuscripts by proper processes of (a) Dusting by a vacuum cleaner, (b) Fumigation, (c) Mending, packing and binding, (d) Storage, etc. These have been specially dealt with in paragraph 15 of the report. For purposes of preservation the Committee has recommended the provision of the technical staff for mending, binding etc. The scale of pay etc. for such staff are mentioned in paragraph 16 of the report.

C. Utilisation.

For better utilisation of manuscripts the Committee has recommended measures under each of the following heads :—

(a) Sorting and hand-listing.
(b) Preparation of detailed descriptive catalogues.
(c) Quinquennial publication of reports and their interchange among universities.
(d) Searching and referencing work.
(e) Provision of printed catalogues of other collections, bibliographies, etc.
(f) Inter-university loan.
(g) Arrangement for microfilms and photostats.

These have been dealt with in para 16 of the Report.

4. The Committee has recommended the provision of a microfilm reader estimated to cost Rs. 7,000/- to all universities

where such facilities do not exist and the provision of a mobile microfilm unit to the 8 universities listed in para 17 of the report on a regional basis.

5. The Committee has also recommended the provision of photostat equipment and microfilm enlarger at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000/- to 6 universities as per list in para 18 of the Report.

D. Organisation.

The Committee has recommended that the university libraries may provide sufficient space for the accomodation of manuscripts and rare books inside the main library building. This portion of the library building may be made air conditioned to prevent decay.

5. For proper administration and supervision of manuscripts the following staff may be provided exclusively to deal with manuscripts :—

i. A curator or keeper of manuscripts in the grade of a university reader.

ii. Assistant curators or keepers in the scale of lecturers.

iii. Qualified assistants in the lower grades.

iv. Experts in oriental learning with special aptitude for manuscript work.

6. The staff requirements for administration and supervision has been dealt with in paragraphs 19-23 of the Report. These may be provided after enquiry about the existing staff in some of the universities. The University Grants Commission may make available to the universities suitable grants for the publication of hand - lists and catalogues of manuscripts as and when they are ready. The Commttee laid stress on the importance of preparing the " Catalogus Catalogorum " of manuscripts in different languages on the lines undertaken by the University of Madras for Sanskrit and Prakrit.

7. The Committee invites the attention of the University Grants Commission to the necessity of suitable legislation to prevent the exit of manuscripts to foreign countries by devious and dubious methods and channels.

8. The Commitee requests the University Grants Commission to take suitable steps to help the universities to get an adequate quota of mending materials, e.g., tissue papers, cellulose acetate foil, etc.

9. The financial implication of the recommendations of the Committee, in general, may be summed up as per Statement attached.

A rough estimate of the financial implication of the recommendations of the Manuscripts Committee :—

A. Collection - Exploration and Survey.

		Rs.	
i.	Purchase of manuscripts	5,000 (R)	per annum per university.
ii.	Salaries of field workers and travelling expenses, etc.	5,000 (R)	,,

B. Preservation.

i.	Vacuum cleaner	600 (NR)	,,
ii.	Thymol Fumigation Chamber or Para di chloro benzine cabinet	600 (NR)	,,
iii.	Salaries of		
	(a) One Technical Assistant at Rs. 160-10-330.	2,400 (R)	,,
	(b) 2 Menders and 2 Binders	2,400 (R)	,,
	(c) 3 Peons	2,100 (R)	,,
			,,

C. Utilisation.

i.	8 mobile microfilm unit at Rs. 20,000	16,0000 (NR)	On Regional basis.
ii.	Microfilm reader	7000 (NR)	To each University where such facilities do not exist.

iii. Photostat equipment, microfilm enlarger and printing apparatus to six universities at Rs. 50,000/-	30,0000 (NR)	To selected universities only.
iv. Salary of Technical Photographer Assistant at Rs. 160-330	2400	per annum to fourteen selected universities.
D. Organisation.		
i. Curator or Keeper of manuscripts with research qualifications in the grade of a Reader	7200 (R)	per annum per university.
ii. Assistant Curators or Keepers in the scale of lecturers. One for each language group	9000 (R)	,,

TEXT OF THE REPORT OF THE UGC. MS. COMMITTEE

We, the members of the Manuscript Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to inspect the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in University Libraries and to recommend measures for improvement, submit the following Report to the Commission :-

Personnel of the Committee.

The Manuscript Committee consisted of the following members :-

1. Dr. V. Raghavan, Professor and Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Madras University,
2. Dr. S. Nurul Hasan, Professor and Head of the Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University,

3. Shri K. D. Bhargava, Director, National Archives of India,
4. Dr. S. Bhattacharya, Education Officer, University Grants Commission.

Meetings of the Committee.

2. The Committee held its first meeting at the office of the University Grants Commission at New Delhi on the 23 November 1959 for a preliminary discussion of the terms of reference and the plan and programme of the work of the Committee. It was decided that before making the final recommendations to the Commission it would be necessary for the Committee to inspect the existing arrangements for the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in the University Libraries and institutions so that recommendations might be made for necessary improvement and for the better utilisation of the manuscripts for purposes of research. In this connection the Committee considered that in order to have first hand knowledge of the present condition of the manuscripts and the work that is being carried on, on the basis of the manuscript material it would be necessary to visit certain Universities in India.*

5. Besides the Universities and University Institutions the Committee also went on invitation, to certain other Institutions in different places visited by them where there is a systematic arrangement for work based on manuscript material. Among these Institutions mention may particularly be made of the Jaina Bhandaras in Ahmedabad, the B. J. Institute of Learning and Research maintained by the Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad, the Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture, Bombay, the State Library at Hyderabad, the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta, the Asiatic Society in Bombay and the Manuscript Library of His Highness The Maharaja of Banaras at Varanasi. All these Institutions follow more or less

*They accordingly visited Poona, Baroda, Gujarat, Bombay, Osmania, Visvabharati, Calcutta, Banaras Hindu and Varanaseya Sanskrit and Aligarh Muslim Universities.

the same methods as the Universities for the preservation of manuscripts. The Asiatic Society in Calcutta has got a Fumigation Chamber.

6. Our visits to the Universities as also to the Research Institutions showed that there is, in general, a manuscript consciousness in the country. All the experts whom we consulted in course of our visits were of the opinion that there is immense possibility for the collection of manuscripts in the different parts of India provided a systematic method of collection under expert guidance was adopted and funds were made available to the Universities. We had also reports that owners of manuscripts were sometimes allured to sell them to certain foreign agencies as there was no regular purchase of these in India and as the price offered by the Indian purchasers was considered to be too inadequate. There have been instances of manuscripts being sold in bundles along with other loose papers in weekly markets according to weight at a low price by people who have no idea of the value of their contents. There have also been instances of gifts of manuscripts made by educated and discriminating people to the Universities and learned institutions.

7. In most of the Universities, visited by us, where care is taken of the manuscript material, there is hardly any systematic method for procuring and purchasing the manuscripts. The teachers and research scholars have mostly on their own initiative got the manuscripts from different sources, sometimes with money and sometimes for love. Occasionally sporadic purchases have been made from the owners or dealers of manuscripts sometimes at a nominal price according to weight and sometimes at a very high price. In most of the Universities there are no Committees to advise the authorities about the purchase of manuscripts. All the Universities visited by us as also many of the Universities which responded to the circular letters issued to them in this connection laid stress on the richness of the manuscript material in their respective regions. Most of the teachers and research scholars we met pointed to the necessity of having a systematic policy with regard to the collection of manuscripts, the employ-

ment of the necessary staff of field workers and the provision of funds for the purpose.

8. The manuscripts are kept mainly in the University libraries, though in some Universities only a part of the manuscripts is kept in the Central University Library and other parts are kept in the respective research departments. No University Library we visited has got a fumigation chamber for disinfecting the manuscripts. Some of the Universities have taken advantage of the disinfecting facilities provided by the National Archives of India. The Universities are also prepared to depute some of their Library staff dealing with manuscripts for training in the methods of preservation at the National Archives of India.

9. While most of the Universities are taking good care of the manuscripts according to the resources and facilities at their disposal we regret to have to record that the same amount of care for manuscript material was not visible in a few Institutions. Lack of adequate space accounted for the unsatisfactory condition of storing and keeping of manuscripts in the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, the University of Calcutta, the Aligarh Muslim University, The B. J. Institute of Learning and Research of the University of Gujarat and in the Osmania University. It is expected that with the building up of the new University Libraries with adequate space and provision of Manuscript Sections with necessary air conditioning facilities, the difficulty of keeping manuscripts under proper care and arrangement will be to a large extent removed.

10. As duplication of air conditioning arrangements in the same Library building is not desirable and will unnecessarily add to the maintenance cost it is desirable that rare books and manuscripts which require air conditioning arrangements may be kept in the same section of the University Libraries under proper air conditioning. The Committee feels that the manuscript section should be an integral part of University Libraries and arrangements may be made for the display of important manuscripts in a suitable manner in the libraries.

11. Among the places visited by the Committee, some good work in the utilisation of manuscripts was noticed where hand-lists

have been prepared. But no catalogues of manuscripts, prepared on a systematic line have been published by any of the Universities and the interchange of information among the Universities about the existence of manuscripts in University Libraries and Departments is lacking. The utilisation of manuscripts has also been hampered by the absence of microfilm readers, microfilm apparatus and photostat facilities in most of the Universities.

A set of microfilm apparatus can be effectively used by a group of contiguous Universities conveniently situated and there is absolutely no justification for having different and separate sets of microfilm apparatus in Universities situated in the same city.*** We found that the knowledge about the existence of microfilm apparatus in a particular University was not shared by other Universities.

12. It is hardly necessary today to emphasise the importance of manuscript material for study and research in the history, literature, philosophy, arts, science and culture in India. The great teachers in Ancient India had their own treasures of manuscripts collected and written throughout a life of dedicated study, while the monasteries, the Chaityas and Temples, Chatuspathis and Madrassass, and the palaces of Kings and mansions of the nobility, who were patrons of learning and patriarchs of the society were rich depositeries of manuscripts written on birchbark, palmleaf, paper and also on copper and silver plates, cloth, wood and stone. These documents are important not only for the different types and evolution of scripts in which they were written but also for the allied branches of arts like calligraphy and painting. Many manuscripts in earlier centuries travelled beyond the borders of India in the Far and Near East, while the impetus given in the West to the study of Indology in the 19th and 20th centuries has led to the collection and acquisition of manuscripts, whether with money or otherwise, by countries in Europe and America. Even now there are reports, and we were also told in course of our visits to the Universities, that foreign scholars and agencies are collecting manuscripts from the remote interior of India for the scholars in those countries. The conditions in India where there is a lamentable lack of organisation and of provision of finances

for the collection and acquisition of manuscripts in a systematic manner is being fully exploited by outside agencies with the result that invaluable treasures of Indian culture and civilisation are being carried away to the detriment of research work in India. Among the Universities in India, the attempt of the University of Madras for the production of a New Catalogus Catalogorum on the model of the work undertaken by the German scholar Theodor Aufrecht deserves to be specially mentioned in this connection. The experience of persons connected with the New Catalogus Catalogorum in Madras, as also of the Sanskrit Commission who made a tour of the whole of India, has revealed that there are many unexplored regions in India rich in manuscripts and that the new accessions of manuscripts in the learned institutions in India, including the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and other indigenous institutions, require a systematic examination and cataloguing with a view to their proper utilisation. The Universities in India with their highly specialised Staff in the different branches of learning can undoubtedly play an important role in using and editing the manuscripts and in advancing the cause of learning.

13. In course of our tour we saw that some Universities had not yot attached proper importance to the collection of manuscripts, some Universities had not yet examined their collections, some Universities had mere accession lists, while some Universities were preparing detailed catalogues and even made press copies of those ready, but could not print them. Though the lack of adequate finance has undoubtedly stood in the way of the proper use of manuscripts by the Universities, we feel that there should also be a new Orientation in outlook of the scholars and administrators of Universities towards the vast fields of research in the different branches of learning, which is offered by the manuscripts already collected and still scattered all over this ancient country.

14. We therefore make the following recommendations for the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts under each of the relevant heads.

A. Collection-Exploration and Survey.

(i) As we have already reported, all Universities visited by us laid stress on the possibility of further collection of manuscripts in their respective areas. For proper exploration and survey it is necessary that adequate facilities are given to the Universities in the form of staff, etc. We are of the opinion that for a work like this the main lead and inspiration are to come from the teachers connected with research. Where the spirit and atmosphere of research exists the Universities may provide field workers to collect information about manuscripts and to help in the acquisition. For this purpose the Universities which have the necessary possibilities may be provided with two field workers. A sum of Rs. 5,000/- per annum may be placed by the University Grants Commission at the disposal of the Universities towards the emoluments of field workers and meeting travelling expenses of the teachers and other collectors who may have to go round on this account.

(ii) For collections of a special type for which large sums of money are demanded by the owners but which are believed to be of much importance for research and cultural purposes, the Commission may be approached by the Universities for special grants. But all such collections should be inspected and examined and valued by experts before they are actually purchased.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 5,000/- per annum may normally be made available by the University Grants Commission to the Universities for the purchase of manuscripts. The Universities making good use of the provision and doing good work in respect of collection of manuscripts may be helped with further sums if there is sufficient justification. The Universities themselves may also be required to make a provision for the purchase of manuscripts in their normal budget.

(iv) Each University may set up a manuscript committee consisting of experts to evaluate the collection properly and to guard against the purchase of spurious material.

B. Preservation.

We saw that the manuscripts are usually kept tied between card or wooden boards or in bundles of red cloth according to the

traditional methods in India and kept in wooden or steel almirahs. Some protective ingredients like Neem leaves, D.D.T. Powder and naphthalene balls or bricks are also applied in some places for purposes of preservation. Some of the well known institutions, e.g., the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute informed us that they are satisfied with the present system of preservation adopted by them. But on closer scrutiny it was found that even in places where manuscripts are usually considered to be well preserved, the material, paper or palmleaf, was being eaten up almost unseen by insects. There is at present hardly any arrangement in Universities for fumigation and lamination, etc. We feel that effective measures should be taken for proper preservation and maintenance of manuscripts and to prevent further damage to them. Many Universities do not even have the necessary furniture and almirahs to keep the manuscripts in order. The danger of keeping manuscripts, in bundles, in heaps on the floor cannot be overemphasised.

15. We recommend that the following steps be taken for the preservation and maintenance of manuscripts after they are received in Universities :–

(i) Dusting by vacuum cleaner. (A vacuum cleaner is usually available for Rs. 600/-).

(ii) Fumigation.

After dusting, all the manuscripts are to be fumigated by placing them in a Thymol Fumigation Chamber or in a para di chloro benzine Cabinet for removal of fungus infection.

The cost of such a Chamber or Cabinet is estimated to be between Rs. 500/- and Rs. 600/-. Universities which have got huge collections of manuscripts, say over 25,000, but have as yet no such facility and are allowing the manuscripts to deteriorate further may have more than one Chamber or Cabinet, in case they are really anxious to proceed with the work of preservation immediately.

(iii) Mending, Packing and Binding : Manuscripts, which are torn or otherwise damaged, require immediate repair. This may be done by hand lamination. Proper flow of material for this, e. g. tissue paper, chiffon and cellulose acetate foil and acetone

should be ensured for the purpose. The use of local gum, glue resin or ordinary Indian paste should be strictly forbidden. The laminated sheet of manuscripts in Sanskrit, Prakrit, etc., should be systematically arranged and carefully packed between 2 wooden boards the size of which should be slightly bigger than that of the laminated sheets so that the manuscript edges my be safe.

In the case of manuscripts written on palm leaves or birch leaves, the repair should be done carefully by the use of chiffon. Paper manuscripts which are in a book form should be properly bound in cloth or leather. Where the manuscript is badly damaged the leaves should be mounted in marginal guards before they are actually bound.

In the case of particularly valuable manuscripts which are badly damaged and require expert mending it is advisable that they are sent to the National Archives of India for proper treatment and rehabilitation.

(iv) Storage.

The manuscripts should be stored in air-tight steel cupboards with an ample supply of napthalene bricks. The use of D.D.T. Powder should be discontinued as its chemical reactions are not good. Whereever possible, the manuscripts should be kept in air-conditioned rooms. The manuscripts should as far as possible be placed horizontally, i.e. flatly instead of vertically as it is not safe in the long run to rest the weight of a manuscript on one edge only. The manuscripts should be periodically aired within the air-conditioned rooms. They are in no case to be exposed to the sun. To minimise the effect of sunlight it is advisable that in the hot season the windows and ventilators should be covered with thick blinds. Every care should be taken to avoid storing the fumigated manuscripts or manuscripts in good condition along with the infected and non-fumigated ones. The attention of the Universities in this connection is drawn to the instructions contained in the pamphlet on "*The repair and preservation of records*" published by the *National Archives of India* in September, 1959, a copy of which was circulated by the Commission to all Universities.

16. For purposes of preservation the following facilities may be provided in the Univers'ties :-

i. A trained technical assistant to look after the preservation, mending, binding, etc. He may be placed in the pay scale of Rs. 160–10–330. The Universities may, when necessary, get such persons trained in the National Archives of India.

ii. The technical staff for mending and binding: The number of such staff will depend on the number and size of manuscripts in each University. For Universities having 10,000 or more manuscripts 2 menders and 2 binders may be provided. The usual scale of pay for binders and menders in the National Archives of India is as under :-

Binder......................	Rs. 54-2-60-5/2-75.
Menders Grade I.........	Rs. 40-1-50-2-60.
Do. Grade II............	Rs. 35-1-50.

iii. Peons for dusting and airing manuscripts. Universities having more than 10,000 manuscripts may be provided with three such peons. The University Grants Commission may consider with sympathy the requests of Universities having specially large collections of manuscripts which are in a neglected condition for a special ad hoc grant for preservation and rehabilitation.

C. Utilisation.

The following measures are recommended for the better utilisation of manuscripts :-

i. Sorting and handlisting :—

Immediate steps may be taken by the Universities to examine the manuscripts, sort them, identify them and handlist them. It is essential that the preliminary examination and identification should be done with the utmost care under expert guidance. Manuscripts coming in large codices frequently contain a number of independent works. These should be specially checked and listed. Pending the publication of detailed catalogues, the hand-lists suggested above should also be published for the use of scholars.

ii. Preparation of detailed descriptive catalogues along approved scientific lines may be undertaken as early as possible. Supplementary lists may be published every five years as and when fresh acquistions are made. A proforma for preparing detailed catalogues for manuscripts (Sanskrit, Prakrit etc.) is given in Appendix II.*

iii. Publication of a report every five years by each University receiving financial assistance from the University Grants Commission about the progress in the collection, and survey of manuscripts conducted by the University.

The reports may be circulated to other Universities. It may be made clear that publication of critical editions of texts based on manuscripts should be done as a normal part of the research work of a University department and not as a part of the work of the Manuscript Section of the Library.

iv. Searching and referencing work :-

The supply of information based on manuscripts to scholars should be a normal activity of the manuscripts Section and for this trained and qualified personnel may be appointed.

v. Cataloguing :—

To facilitate the work of examination, identification and cataloguing of manuscripts in Universities it is necessary that the Manuscripts Section should have all the printed catalogues of other different collections, bibliographies, etc. During our visit to Universities it was found that the University Libraries were lacking in this important facility. This is sometimes available on exchange basis in India. The attention of the Universities in this connection may be drawn to chapter VIII of the Sanskrit Commission Report entitled "Manuscripts" where the matter has been dealt with in all its details. In case a special grant for this purpose is necessary, the Universities may approach the University Grants Commission for the purpose, giving sufficient justification for their request.

vi. Inter-University Loan :

*This is the same as the one given in the Ministry's Scheme for Cataloguing of mss.

Facilities may be made available for the Inter-University exchange and loan of manuscript material.

vii. Photo-copies of Manuscripts :

To facilitate Inter-University exchange of manuscripts it is necessary that the Universities have arrangements for preparing microfilms and photostats of manuscripts as well as for reading microfilms and reading enlargements. Further, in the case of manuscripts which are likely to decay quickly photo copies or transcripts should be prepared immediately.

17. While microfilms are useful for obtaining copies of manuscripts economically, particularly from abroad and for easy storage, experience proves that for actual research work, specially for collating and editing texts, photostats or enlargement of microfilms are required. We recommend that in view of the work that is now being done in the Universities and in view of the nature of the work that has to be done in this connection the following apparatus may be provided in the Universities.

(a) Mobile microfilming Unit :

This is estimated to cost about Rs. 20,000. This need not be provided in each University but may be distributed on a regional basis. Care should be taken to avoid overlapping and duplication in this matter. No University town need have more than one set of such unit.

While the University Grants Commission may provide a microfilm reader which is estimated to cost Rs. 7,000/- to all Universities where such facilities do not exist, a mobile microfilm unit may be given to the following Universities on the understanding that they will make available to the neighbouring Universities the services of the unit on necessary payment :—Kerala, Osmania, Bombay, Calcutta, Aligarh, Rajasthan (Jaipur), Ahmedabad.

18. Besides the centres mentioned above, the following other Universities may be provided with photostat equipment and microfilm enlarger and printing apparatus together estimated to cost Rs. 50,000 : Madras, Banaras Hindu University, Poona Baroda, Patna, Mysore.

A. Technical Photographic Assistant in the salary grade of Rs. 160-350 may be provided in each of the Universities listed above.

D. *Organisation.*

19. We are of the opinion that instead of having a separate building for housing the manuscripts, the University Libraries may provide sufficient space for the accomodation of manuscripts and rare books inside the main Library building. This portion of the Library building should be made air-conditioned to keep the manuscripts in good condition and to prevent decay.

For the proper administration and supervision of Manuscripts Sections, a staff exclusively to deal with manuscripts may be provided in the University Libraries. Where the collection exceeds 10,000 manuscripts the staff may be as under :—

i. A Curator or Keeper of manuscripts with research qualification in the grade of a Reader.

ii. Assistant Curators or Keepers in the scale of Lecturers, one for each language group of more than 2,500 manuscripts.

iii. Language groups with less than 2,500 may be looked after by assistants in the lower grade specially qualified in the line. Persons with Oriental learning and qualifications may also be appointed as assistants for the purpose of examining and preparation of reference material, etc., on a suitable remuneration of Rs. 100/- to 200/-.

The staff mentioned above may do the cataloguing and referencing work for the normal collections. The Commission may consider the request of Universities for special provision to catalogue unusually large collections and collections of a specialised nature. The provision of staff for Universities with manuscripts less than 10,000 may be suitably adjusted to the requirements.

20. The Commission may also make available to the Universities suitable grants for the publication of hand-lists and catalogues of manuscripts as and when these are ready.

21. We would bring to the notice of the University Grants Commission the importance of preparing the "Catalogus Catalogorum" of manuscripts in different languages such as the one undertaken for the Sanskrit and Prakrit languages by the University of Madras. We recommend that suitable help may be given to Universities which have already undertaken such works or propose to undertake them in a systematic manner in future.

22. We would draw attention of the Commission to the necessity of suitable legislation to prevent the exit of manuscripts to foreign countries by devious and dubious methods and channels.

23. As difficulty has been experienced in the procurement of mending materials, e.g., tissue paper, cellulose acetate foil, raw film and photo duplicating and printing paper we would request the University Grants Commission to take suitable steps to get an adequate quota of these materials for work in connection with preservation and utilisation of manuscripts.

INDOLOGY COMMITTEE, MINISTRY OF S. R. & C. A.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE SET UP TO ADVISE ON THE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Indology on item 4 of its proceedings held on 25th November, 1960, in New Delhi, the Sub-Committee to consider and report on the colllection, preservation and processing of manuscripts in India, met in Madras on 3rd and 4th February, 1961.

2. The following members were present at both the meetings :—

1. Prof. K. A. N. Sastri, Chairman, Indology Committee.
2. Dr. M. Nizamuddin.
3. Dr. V. Raghavan.

4. Sri S. P. Mahna, Asst. Financial Adviser, Ministry of S. R. & C.A.
5. Sri T. S. Krishnamurthi, Dy. Secretary, Ministry of S. R. & C. A.

The Committee had before it the Report submitted to the University Grants Commission by a Committee set up by the Commission to inspect the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in University libraries and to recommend measures for improvement.

4. The Committee also took note of the recommendations in the matter made in the Report of the Sanskrit Commission.

5. While the Committee noted that the problems referred to in the report of the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission were applicable more or less to all non-University institutions, it felt that the measures to be adopted in regard to the action to be taken to help the non-University institutions in the field would have to be on lines slightly different from those adopted by the University Grants Commission.

6. Various surveys conducted in recent times have shown conclusively that a large number of rare manuscripts were lying scattered all over the country in the possession of various institutions and private individuals and that in most of these cases, due to paucity of funds or ignorance or both, the manuscripts were fast deteriorating and even being destroyed. The Committee also took note of the anxiety expressed some years ago by the President and the Prime Minister of India for early steps to save these valuable treasures for the use of the posterity.

7. Even at present there are many private institutions and individuals engaged on the work of buying manuscripts wherever they may be found, though their activities are necessarily restricted by paucity of funds. In fact, the Committee feels that such institutions and individuals have rendered a signal service to the cause of learning by such work. In the normal course, the best solution to the problem of collecting and preserving the large collections of manuscripts lying scattered all over India, would be to give liberal financial assistance to such organisations and

individuals doing such work. But the committee felt that, however laudable this idea might be, it would not be possible to achieve it in the near future due to the various technicalities, which would necessarily be involved in making public funds available to such bodies and in devising machinery to ensure that the funds so granted are utilised properly for the purposes for which they were given.

8. In the circumstances, the Committee discussed various possibilities and ultimately arrived at the conclusion that the most satisfactory manner of tackling the present problem of collection would be for the Government of India or the proposed Central Institute of Indology to set up one or more Manuscripts Purchase Committees to inspect and purchase manuscripts on the lines on which the Art Purchase Committee is purchasing antiquities for the National Museum. Considering the largeness of the country and the scope of the work to be done, the Committee would even recommend that there might be four Regional Committees functioning in the four different parts of the country for the purpose of collection of such manuscripts.

9. Each of these Regional Manuscripts Committees should have on it the members of the Indology Committee residing in those regions and in addition, the representatives of the more important of the regional learned associations and bodies including Universities which have been engaged in manuscripts work.

10. The Manuscripts purchased by these Regional Manuscripts Purchase Committees would be retained in the regions from within which they were purchased though not necessarily in the same State or may at the discretion of the Indology Committee be located either permanently or on short-term loan with select approved institutions, which have already a large number of manuscripts and are, in the opinion of the Indology Committee, suited and equipped to look after the manuscripts.

11. A word of explanation may be offered in this connection. Four Regional Committees and four Regional centres for keeping these manuscripts have been suggested in view of the consideration that under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, the

Government of India have already notified three Public Libraries viz., the National Library, Calcutta, the Connemara Library in Madras and the Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay and propose to declare one more library in New Delhi as the centres to which copies of all books and journals published in India should be supplied free of cost. This Committee expects that in due course these four Public Libraries would have developed and would each have microfilm and photostat equipment, binderies and preservation sections, which would be helpful in looking after the manuscripts and would reduce the cost of preservation of manuscripts. However, the Institute of Indology has not yet come into being; otherwise there would have been Regional Centres at these very four places, where such work could have been attended to. In the opinion of the Committee, therefore the setting up of the Institute is vital to ensure the systematic collection etc. of manuscripts which are lying uncared for in the country.

12. In the meanwhile, this Committee would suggest that the Government of India might with the co-operation of the State Governments set up State Committees for the purchase of manuscripts lying within the State. It may be recalled that some years ago, on the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission, and at the suggestion of the Government of India, almost all the States set up Regional Records Committees, whose function it was to survey and collect records lying scattered within the State for being preserved in the State Records offices. On lines similar to those, State Manuscripts Committee could be set up with financial assistance from the Centre. There might be on it two or three nominees of the State Governments, an equal number of nominees of the Central Government, the members of the Indology Committee resident within the State concerned or near about and representatives of learned bodies and associations (including universities) who have already rendered signal service in the collection of manuscripts. This Committee would function like the Art Purchase Committee referred to earlier and purchase manuscripts wherever and whatever language they may be found. The collections so purchased shall form a part of a national collection which may

be kept at State Manuscripts Library, if there is one, or if there is none, at one of the recognised existing manuscript institutions approved by the State Government on the recommendations of the State Committee.

13. During the initial years, owners of manuscripts may not be willing to come forward and offer manuscripts for purchase by the State Committees. The position would, however, improve with the passage of time and with the building up of confidence even as it did in the case of Art Purchase Committee. Nevertheless as time is an important factor, it would be necessary in the initial period to do a little more to survey and locate manuscripts instead of just setting up a Committee and expecting owners to come forward of their own to sell their manuscripts. With this in view, the Committee would recommend that a lump sum of Rs. 1,000/- per annum might be placed at the disposal of each State Committee to be alloted by it at its discretion, either to the members of the Committee or to other *bona fide* research scholars within the State to enable them undertake intensive surveys in areas which are known to have collections of manuscripts.

14. It should also be possible for the State Purchase Committee to work out a scheme for the grant of a small monetary commission to organisations and individuals who help in locating and purchasing collections of manuscripts.

15. To start with, we would suggest that each State Committee should have at its disposal an annual provision of about Rs. 10,000 per annum by the Central Government, supplemented by at least a 50 per cent addition by each State Government. But in view of the importance of the subject, the Central Government should not defer the initiation of the scheme pending a matching contribution by State Governments, but should start the work with their own contribution even as it was done in the case of the State Record Committes.

Special grants may be made to acquire collections of exceptional size or value.

16. The two alternatives outlined above have been formulated by this Committee not only because of the simplicity of

executing either of them but also because of the absence of complications which would arise in case it is decided to extend financial assistance to a number of organisations within the same State or within the same region for the purchase of manuscripts. A multiplicity of organisations engaged in the purchase of manuscripts would not only defeat the purpose but might also result in owners of manuscripts hawking their manuscripts from one organisation to another in the hope of getting a better price. The Committee also considered the question whether it would be necessary to have any other organisation to purchase these manuscripts in view of the fact that the Universily Grants Commission has already resolved to aid the Universities in purchasing manuscripts in their areas. The Committee on consideration came to the conclusion that the allotment of a small portion of the work to the Universities would not by itself meet the situation and that the amount of work still required to be done cannot be finished by the Universities alone.

17. The proposal of this Committee that the manuscripts so purchased by the Committees should be housed at the State manuscripts libraries or the four Regional Libraries was prompted by the consideration that such concentration would lead to building up four efficient Centres of preservation etc., without at the same time involving either too much dispersal or concentration of the manuscripts. Such limited centralization would also help in cutting down costs which would be involved if each manuscripts Library in the country were to go in for its own Preservation Section.

18. As regards preservation, the Committee felt that each Regional Centre or each State Centre, as the case may be, should be well equipped not only to deal with the manuscripts acquired by the Regional or State Committees but also to undertake major preservation work for all the smaller institutions situated within that region or State. The smaller individual organisations possessing manuscripts should be persuaded to send their manuscripts for repairs to the Regional or State Centres ; the repairs will be made free of cost. The Regional or the State Centre would also make a microfilm copy of the important manuscripts. If the

owning Institution was agreeable to it, the repaired regional manuscripts will be detained in the Regional or State office either as on permanent transfer or as on indefinite or defined period of loan. In return, the owning organisation would be entitled to a free copy of the microfilm of the manuscript.

19. On the lines of the recommendations made by the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission, each Regional or State Manuscripts office should have one or more units of the following staff and equipment, depending on the exact amount of work involved :—

1. *Preservation* :

(i) Vacuum cleaner — Rs. 600/-(NR)

(ii) Thymol Fumigation Chamber or Para di chloro benzine Cabinet. 600/-(NR)

(iii) Salaries of

(a) One Technical Asstt. at Rs. 160-10-330. — Rs. 2,400/-per annum (R)

(b) 2 Menders and 2 Binders...... — Rs. 2,400/- -do-

(c) 3 Peons......... — Rs. 2,100/- -do- (R)

2. *Processing equipment* :

One mobile microfilm Unit.	Rs. 20,000/-
One Microfilm Reader.	Rs. 7,000/-
Photostat equipment and microfilm enlarger.	Rs. 50,000/-
One Tech. Photographer Assistant.....................	Rs. 2,400/-
Room Air-conditioners for preserving microfilms.	Rs. 2,500/-

3. Consumable materials and stocks like Para di chloro benzine, Acetate, Chiffon etc.

4. *Furniture.*

Almirahs, furniture for readers and research scholars, Card cabinets etc.

19. With the setting up of the Regional or the State Manuscript Centres, it should not be necessary to extend any financial assistance to the individual organisations holding collections of manuscripts, except for the limited extent for purchasing Vacuum cleaners, Fumigation Chambers and almirahs for the routine care of the manuscripts.

20. In regard, however, to special organisations holding a large number of manuscripts, say, over 10,000, special grants may be made available on merits for the maintenance of preservation sections. To select Institutions for such assistance, a special questionnaire may be sent for the collection of essential data on the basis of which their annual requirements could be assessed.

21. The Sanskrit Commission has stated and this has been reiterated by the Committee set up by the U.G. C. that a number of institutions at present owning manuscripts have not even hand-lists or catalogues of manuscripts in their possession. The Indology Committee have already worked out a scheme for financial assistance to institutions for the publication of catalogues of manuscripts and the scheme has been approved by the Government of India. The scheme provides for 100 per cent assistance for the bringing out of such catalogues. It is a matter of great urgency that all the concerned institutions should bring out such catalogues as early as possible and for this purpose this Committee would suggest that any institution owning manuscripts and expecting grants from the Central Govt. should be informed that the first charge on their resources should be to bring out such catalogues. Secondly, all such institutions should give an undertaking to agree to send their manuscripts for repairs at the Regional or the State Manuscript Centre and for the Centre retaining microfilm copies of such manuscripts and for such microfilm copies being furnished without any other specific permission from the owning institutions to scholars and research institutions either in India or abroad.

22. A number of institutions having manuscripts have either not responded or not co-operated even in making copies available to other institutions or scholars. As the whole purpose of any scheme adopted for the collection and preservation of manuscripts

will be defeated if the manuscripts are not thrown open for studies, this Committee would suggest that each Regional or State Manuscript Centre should prepare at least four copies of each of the important manuscripts and keep one copy at each of the four centres, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi.

23. The Regional or the State Manuscript Centre should also arrange to give to scholars and institutions microfilm copies of their enlargements at a reasonable cost.

24. An essential preliminary to the successful implementation of the recommendations contained above would be to assure the availablity of the requisite number of suitably trained candidates in the methods of preservation and photography. For this purpose the Government of India may organise through the National archives of India or any other suitably equipped State Archives Department a special course for the training of untrained personnel already employed in manuscripts Libraries. Due to lack of financial resources, and shortage of man-power, most of the organisations concerned may not be willing to depute their employees for such training, as during the period of training they would go without substitutes and also have to pay the deputationists extra allowances for T. A. and increased cost of living at the place of training. In order to obviate these difficulties and to ensure enthusiastic response to the organisation of such courses, the Government of India may give to these organisations a special grant wherever necessary to cover the increased stipends to be given to the deputationists and for the employment of substitutes during the period involved.

25. The Committee also agreed that the catalogues of manuscripts to be brought out by the Institutions with the financial assistance from the Central Govt. under the scheme for the publication of catalogues should be supplemented each year by supplementary lists showing the fresh acquisitions made during the year, the destruction or loss to manuscripts that occur during the year in the past holdings and the corrections of any entries made with the earlier issues of the catlogues.

26. The recommendations of the Committee are as follows :-

(A) *Collection*

(1) The survey and collection of manuscripts should be made by 4 Regional Manuscripts Purchase Committees to be set up by the Govt. of India on behalf of the proposed Institute of Indology. Each of these committees may be furnished with funds of about Rs. 25,000 per annum. In addition, each of these Committees may be given an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum to meet the expenditure on the T.A. and D.A. of the members or other select scholars on the work of survey of the manuscripts and for grant of monetary commissions in deserving cases to persons who are of signal help in locating and purchasing manuscripts (paras 8 & 9).

(2) The manuscripts so purchased may be preserved at the four Public Libraries notified by the Government of India under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, to be held by them till the Institute of Indology comes into being; if, however, any of these existing Public Libraries is not fitted to act as repository for such manuscripts even for the interim period, the manuscripts may be housed in an existing institution recognised as suitable for the purpose by the existing Committee of Indology and the Govt. of India on the recommendations of the Regional Manuscripts Purchase Committee (para 10).

(3) Till the Institute of Indology is set up, State Manuscripts Purchase Committees may be set up as suggested above (para 12); each of these Committees being provided with funds of about Rs. 10,000 per annum by the Central Govt. excluding a special provision of Rs. 2,000 per annum for meeting the T. A. and D. A. of members of the Committee or select individuals appointed by the Committee to undertake survey of manuscripts within the State and for givlng monetary commissions to private individuals who have rendered signal help to these Committees in locating and purchasing manuscript collections (paras 12 & 15).

(4) The manuscripts so purchased which would form part of the National Collection may be located in the State Manuscripts Centre (Library) if there is one; if not, they may be housed in one or more of the existing organisations in the State which are

approved suitable for the purpose by the State Govt. on the recommendations of the State Manuscripts Purchase Committee (para 17).

(5) The Regional or the State Manuscripts centre may be suitably equipped in personnel and equipment to enable it to care for not only the manuscripts purchased by the Regional or State committee but also undertake the major repairs of manuscripts owned by the smaller institutions within the region or the State (para 18).

(6) Individual institutions situated within the State or the region will not be given financial assistance for the purchase of manuscripts but will be at liberty to purchase from their own funds and to have all their manuscripts repaired free of cost at the Regional or the State Manuscript Centre (paras 17 & 18).

(7) Thc composition of the Regional Manuscript Purchase Committee will be not more than 10 persons consisting of those nominated by the Central Government, members of the Institute of Indology or Committee of Indology residing within or near the region and representatives of select organisations, who have long been engaged in the work of collecting manuscripts and have experience of such work (para 9).

(8) The composition of the State Manuscript Purchase Committee will be the members nominated by the State and the Central Govt., members of the Committee of Indology residing within the State and representatives of select organisations who have worked for long in the field of collecting manuscripts (para 12).

(*B*) *Preservation*:

(1) The Manuscripts purchased by the Regional or the State Manuscripts Purchase Committee may be housed either in the 'Public' Libraries in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi or the State Manuscripts Centre, as the case may be, or select organisations which are considered fit enough to look after the manuscripts (paras 11 & 19).

(2) These centres should be suitably equipped to repair and preserve not only the manuscripts located in these centres but also

the manuscripts which might be sent to them for major repairs by the smaller organisations situated within the region or the State (para 18).

(3) Individual organisations may be helped to maintain only the minimum routine equipment like Vacuum cleaners and fumigation Cabinets and almirahs for storing the manuscripts (para 19).

(4) Individual organisations having large collections of manuscripts, say over 10,000, may be helped to maintain adequate preservation units to look after the manuscripts (para 20).

(5) To provide adequate personnel for manning the various Preservation branches at the Centres and the individual institutions, a special training course may be organised by the Government of India at the National Archives of India or a State Archives (Para 24).

6. Candidates deputed by organisations to these courses may be given stipends and T.A. and the institutions sponsoring them may, wherever necessary, be helped financially to enable them to appoint substitutes (para 24).

C. Service.

(1) Regional or the State Centres should be equipped with mobile Microfilm camera, which could be used for taking microfilm copies of not only the important manuscripts located in the Centre but also located in the neighbouring institutions. The priority for microfilming of these manuscripts may be got worked out by an Expert Committee. Institutions which agree to part with the original manuscripts either as a permanent gift or as a loan may be given one microfilm copy, free of cost, with the undertaking that the original would be available to the institution at any time for purposes of reference, four extra copies of the microfilm may be made out and kept at four suitable centres, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi (para 19).

(*D*) *Miscellaneous* :

(1) All institutions expecting grants from the centre may be informed that the first charge on their resources would be the preparation and publication of catalogues of manuscripts already held,

under the scheme promoted by the Government of India for the publication of such catalogues (para 21).

(2) The Institutions should also undertake to bring out under the same scheme supplements to the catalogue annually setting out additions made, deletions from the earlier lists of manuscripts due to accidents or destructions and corrections of errors noticed in the earlier catalogues (para 25).

(3) All institutions receiving grants from the Central Government should also be asked to agree to make the original manuscripts or microfilm copies thereof available to all *bonafide* research scholars whether in India or abroad; the Regional or State Manuscripts Centre will be at liberty to supply to scholars microfilm copies available with them without referenee to the institutions owning the orginals (paras 22 & 23).

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Scheme for Financial Assistance to Libraries and other Institutions for compiling and publishing catalogues of manuscripts in their possession.

1. This Scheme applies only to manuscripts in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Arabic and Persian.

2. All institutions and libraries other than those maintained by or affiliated to Universities are eligible to apply.

3. Only institutions which are maintained by Government or by quasi-Government organisations or which are registered uuder the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) shall be eligible to apply.

4. A catalogue should be prepared in the tabular form attached (annexure I) to these rules. No change will be allowed in the form.

5. The entries in the tabular form (Annexure I) should be as per instructions contained in the Explanatory Note appended as Annexure II.

6. The fee for editing the catalogue shall be on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred or at Rs. 2/- (Rs Two only) per manuscript or codex included in the catalogue whichever is less. This fee shall be inclusive of proof reading.

7. The catalogues should be printed on royal octavo size and the paper used should be of such quality as would last for at least 100 years.

8. The entire expenditure on printing and binding, including the expenditure on paper will be met by the Government of India on production of the printer's bill.

9. Not more than 500 copies of the catalogue shall be brought out. Institutions desirous of bringing out a larger number of copies should take prior approval of the Government of India.

10. The printed catalogue shall be in paper-back unless there are more than 300 pages when they may be stiff-bound.

11. The Institutions receiving a grant under the Scheme shall undertake to furnish, free of cost, not more than 150 copies of the printed catalogue to selected libraries and Indological institutions named by the Government of India for purposes of reference.

12. The Government grant for editing the catalogue referred to in rule 6 above, will be paid in two instalments of about 50 per cent each. The first instalment will be paid in advance. The second instalment will be payable only after the Institution has certified that the first instalment has been utilized.

13. The grant to cover the printing charges will be paid only on receipt of a certificate from the printers that the publication has been printed and is ready for issue.

14. A specimen form showing the various entries to be made in the tabular form in regard to select manuscripts is appended.

TABULAR FORM FOR PREPARING CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS

Serial No. & subject	Library Accession or collection number if any	Title of work	Name of author	Name of commenta-tor	Material or subs-tance	Script	Size, number of folios or leaves; lines per page and no. of letters per line	Extent	Condi-tion and age	Additional particulars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Explanatory note for filling up the proforma for preparing the Catalogue of Manuscripts.

A. General :

1. No change is to be made in the proforma or in the order of the columns. Column 8 may be sub-divided.

2. Normally manuscripts in different languages should be catalogued in different volumes. However, in the case of smaller collections, manuscripts in different languages may be catalogued in the same volume, but in that case, as there will be different sections for manuscripts of different languages, no separate column for language of the manuscripts is necessary.

For the sake of uniformity, the format of the printed catalogue should be royal octavo.

4. All entries in the tabular form should be in Roman script using the transliteration accepted by the International Congress of Orientalists. The extracts from texts in the Appendix may be in the script/language of the manuscripts concerned ; however, for Sanskrit manuscripts, Devanagari script alone may be used.

5. Each catalogue or volume of a catalogue should have a preface which may explain the details of the scheme of cataloguing as set forth in the tabular statement and instructions furnished. The preface should also give a key to the abbreviations used in the scheme. It should also include a complete alphabetical index of works and authors noticed in the catalogue.

B. Instructions for filling up the form :

Col. 1. (1) Major subject headings* like Veda, Purana, etc. may form section headings. Specification in column 1(1) must be sufficiently detailed to give an indication of the exact content of the volume.

(2) In regard to the more important manuscripts about which further material is to be furnished in an appendix, the letter "E" may ba placed in this column immediately after the number.

Col. 3. If the work is already printed and published please indicate it with an asterisk here. Alternate titles given in

*For a full enumeration of these subject headings, see below.

the manuscript should also be shown. If the title in the manuscript is different from that in a printed edition of the work, it may be indicated in column 11.

Col. 6. Please state whether it is on paper, palm-leaf or birch-leaf. The following abbreviations may be used:

Paper-P. Palm-leaf-pl. Birch leaf-B.

Other–Please state the materials-material.

Col. 7. For indicating the script, abbreviations should be used. Please see the attached list of abbreviations (Annexure III). Peculiarities of the script, if any, should be indicated in column 11.

Col. 8. The size of the manuscript should be given in centimetres.

Col. 9. Complete manuscripts may be indicated by the letter "C". Incomplete manuscripts may be indicated by "Inc." followed by the numbers of the extant chapters or divisions. Any other significant particulars in regard to the extent of the manuscripts may be given under column 11.

Col. 10. The following particulars may be entered here :–

(i) Condition of the manuscripts, i.e., "good" or "old" or "recent". If the manuscript is damaged, state nature and extent of damage.

(ii) Enter date of copying, if known.

Col. 11. Here indicate briefly other particulars of special value like the illustrations or illuminations, differences in reading from printed edition, reference to it in other libraries or its being unique, any post-colophonic matter, etc.; if it is a printed work, the particulars of the edition.

Appendix:

Appendix on rare manuscripts which have been indicated by letter "E" under column 1 should include extracts of beginning, ending and colophon, as also any other extract of exceptional significance from the manuscript; and lists of authors, works, etc., cited.

As said under instructions A. 4, the extracts should be in the script/language of the manuscript. However for Sanskrit manuscripts, Devanagari script should be used.

List of abbreviations to be used for indicating languages in the script of which the manuscripts have been written (vide instructions regarding column 7 of the tabular form contained in the explanatory note in Annexure II.)

	Language	*Abbreviations*
1.	Assamese	A
2.	Arabic	Ar
3.	Bengali	B
4.	Chinese	C
5.	Devanagari	D
6.	Hindi	H
7.	Kannada	Kan
8.	Maithili	Mai
9.	Malayalam	Mal
11a.	Nandinagari	Nn
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16.	Sharada	Sh
17.	Tamil	Ta
18.	Telugu	Te
19.	Tibetan	Tib
20.	Urdu	U
21.	Gujarati	G
22.	Oriya	O
23.	Grantha	Gr

LIST OF SUBJECT-HEADINGS

VEDA AND VEDIC

ṚGVEDA:

1. Saṁhitā
2. Select Sūktas and Stray Mantras

3. Lakṣaṇagranthas–like Anukramaṇīs, Word-lists, Prātiśākhyas and works like Ṛgvidhāna.
4. Brāhmaṇa
5. Āraṇyaka
6. Upaniṣad

YAJURVEDA :

(A) KṚṢṆA YV (TAITTIRĪYA SAṀHITĀ) :

1. Saṁhitā
2. Brāhmaṇa
3. Āraṇyaka
4. Upaniṣad

(B) ŚUKLA YV :

(i) Kāṇva
(ii) Mādhyandina

1. Brāhmaṇa
2. Upaniṣad
3. Prātiśākhya etc.

SĀMAVEDA :

1. Saṁhitā
2. Brāhmaṇa
3. Upaniṣad
4. Lakṣaṇagranthas (e.g. Anupada, Upagrantha, Phulla, Ārṣeyakalpa etc.)

ATHARVAVEDA :

1. Saṁhitā
2. Brāhmaṇa
3. Upaniṣad
4. Prātiśākhya etc. and Miscellaneous works like Atharva Pariśiṣṭa

MISCELLANEOUS VEDIC LITERATURE

VEDĀṄGAS :

S'ikṣā
Nirukta
S'rauta (as per different Vedas and their Schools)

S'rauta Sūtra (including S'ulba) and Prayoga
Gṛhya - „ „ „
Dharmasūtra
Chandas (Vedic)
Vedāṅgajyotiṣa

SMṚTI :
Mūla-Smṛtis
Nibandhas
(a) Comprehensive works
(b) Treatises on special branches, Āhnika, Ācāra, Vyavahāra, S'rāddha, Dāna etc.
Purāṇic, Ritual, Vrata, Pūjākalpa, Prayoga, Prāyas'citta, S'ānti etc.

ITIHĀSA AND PURĀṆA
Itihāsa
Rāmāyaṇa (including other Rāmāyaṇas,–Ānanda, Adbhuta and Adhyātma but excluding Yoga Vāsiṣṭha)
Mahābhārata (including Harivaṁs'a)
Bhagavadgītā
Minor Gītās, Saṁvādas
Jaiminibhārata (or Jaiminīya As'vamedha)

Purāṇa (a) Mahāpurāṇas (b) Upapurāṇas (c) Other Purāṇic Saṁhitās. Lesser Purāṇic tracts and sections.

PHILOSOPHY
Compendia of all systems like Sarvadars'anasaṅgraha
Nyāya
(In all these systems of philosophy the order should be: Sūtras, Commentaries based thereon, Prakaraṇas and their Commentaries, Vādas)
Navya-nyāya
Vais'eṣika
Sāṁkhya
Yoga
Pūrva-Mīmāṁsā
Vedānta : Advaita
Viśiṣṭādvaita

Dvaita
Śuddhādvaita
S'aiva
Kāshmir S'aiva
Vīra-S'aiva
Other Vedāntic schools: Nimbārka, Caitanya
General Vedāntic and other Philosophical works: e.g. Yogavāsistha, Paramārthasāra.
Cārvāka

In Vedānta-schools the order may be Prasthānatraya and commentaries thereon, then Prakaraṇas (Major and Minor) and then Vāda-tracts.

BUDDHISTIC

[Pāli, Sanskrit.
Hīnayāna, Mahāyāna]

1. Canonical, Pāli: i. Vinaya Piṭaka
ii. Sutta Piṭaka
iii. Abhidhamma Piṭaka
2. Non-canonical, Pāli.
3. Texts and Remnants of Sanskrit canon

Avadānas, Kathās, Stotras and other miscellaneous religious works

Buddhistic Philosophy.

Buddhistic Tantras including Dhāriṇīs

(Buddhistic works on Kāvya, Alaṅkāra and other general subjects will come under those headings in the main subject-classification).

JAIN

(Canonical, Non-canonical. S'vetāmbara, Digambara)

i. Aṅgas
ii. Upāṅgas
iii. Prakīrṇakas

iv. Sūtras : a. Ccheda
b. Cūlikā
c. Mūla with Commentaries

v. Stotras with commentaries
vi. Ritual works (Pūjā, Ācāra etc.)
vii. Miscellaneous religious works
viii. Philosophy
ix. Jain Purāṇas
x. Kathā and Caritra (religious)

(Jain contributions to Kāvya, Nāṭaka, Alaṅkāra, Chandas, Jyotiṣa, Vaidya etc. will come under those headings in the main subject classification)

BHAKTI

Treatises :

S'āstra; e.g. S'āṇḍilya's Sūtras and its commentaries; treatises on Nāma-māhātmya e. g. Bhagavadbhaktirasāyana and so on)

Stotras :

(a) Purāṇic
(b) Nāma - Sahasra
Tris'atī
Aṣṭottara and so on
(c) Philosophical, Tāntric, Mantric and Poetical Stotras

All these may be conveniently classified by Deities like S'iva, Viṣṇu, Devī and so on and schools like Smārta and Advaita, Rāmānuja and S'rīvaiṣṇava, Dvaita, Caitanya and so on.

TANTRA

S'aiva
Devī

ĀGAMA

S'aiva
Vaiṣṇava : Pāñcarātra

Vaikhānasa

S'ākta

Other: Saura, Gāṇapata etc.

MANTRAS'ĀSTRA - Treatises

. Mere Mantras

Mantra-Kalpas

(all these may be classified by deities and particular Siddhis sought for)

KĀVYA

Mahākāvya

Laghukāvya including Śatakas and smaller collections

Rūpaka (Drama) Nāṭaka, Prakaraṇa and so on in order of Das'arūpaka - enumeration.

Campū

Kathā and Ākhyāyikā

Story literature (beginning with Pañcatantra)

Subhāṣita

Nīti Kāvya

Anthologies (S'ārṅgadharapaddhati, Subhāṣitāvalī etc.)

Prākṛt and Apabhraṁśa Literature

VYĀKARAṆA

Pāṇinīya : Aṣṭādhyāyī and commentaries

Recasts of the Aṣṭādhyāyī and commentaries thereon. Supplements to Aṣṭādhyāyī and commentaries thereon. Philosophy of Grammar (including works on S'abda and Vṛtti)

Kātantra, or Kaumāra or Kālāpa

Cāndra

Jainendra

Śākaṭāyana

Sārasvata

Haima

Jaumara

Vopadeva

Minor grammars

Special treatises on Liṅga, Kā 'aka, Dhātu, Avyaya and so on
Miscellaneous works
Prākṛt grammar
Pāli grammar

NIGHAṆṬU (KOS'A)

PROSODY

ALAṄKĀRA

NĀṬYA

GĪTA

S'ILPA

ARTHAS'ĀSTRA

RATNAŚĀSTRA and other miscellaneous useful arts, crafts and technical lore, e.g. Hawking, Chess, Elephant lore, Wrestling, Cooking, Sāmudrika, Indrajāla.

KĀMAŚĀSTRA

ĀYURVEDA (VAIDYAKA)

Complete systems
On special branches
Materia Medica (Nighaṇṭu)
Veterinary Science
Alchemy
Vṛkṣāyurveda

JYOTIṢA

Mathematics
Astronomy (including pañcāṅga)
Horoscopy
Prognostics
Nighaṇṭu

THESAURUS

(like Mānasollāsa, Śivatattvaratnākara, Prapañcahṛdaya)

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Subject :—*Scheme for editing and publication of Rare Manuscripts.*

(1) This scheme applies to manuscripts in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Arabic & Persian.

(2) All institutions engaged in the editing and publication of rare manuscripts, excepting those affiliated or maintained by Universities are eligible to apply for assistance under this scheme.

(3) Only registered institutions or institutions maintained by Government or semi-Government bodies are eligible to apply under the scheme.

(4) In regard to manuscripts approved by the Government of India for editing and publication, grant will be given at Rs. 5 per printed page of royal octavo size and at 50% of the actual publication cost. The institution concerned will have to find the balance of 50% for printing and publication and only those institutions which are in a position to guarantee adequate funds for this purpose need apply.

(5) The grant for editing will be paid in two instalments of approximately 50% each. The first instalment will be paid in advance and the second instalment on receipt of a certificate from the Institution concerned that the amount of the grant already paid has been utilised.

(6) It will be the responsibility of the Institution receiving the grant to secure from wherever necessary copies of the manuscripts or different recensions of it. The expenditure on obtaining the copies of the manuscripts (handwritten or photostat) will be met by the Govt. of India on production of a certificate from the Institution providing the copies that the rates charged for the copies are the approved rates.

(7) The editing fee of Rs. 5 per page shall be inclusive of the charges for proof reading.

(8) Before starting the work each Institution shall in consultation with the Board of Editors set up by Government settle the lines on which the work is to be carried on. At this time the Board of Editors should be furnished with the name and qualifications of the person who will actually do the editing of the manuscript. The Board of Editors will also intimate to the institutions concerned any information available with them in regard to other similar manuscripts available in other libraries or institutions; but it will be the responsibility of the institution to secure copies of such manuscripts.

(9) a. All texts brought out in this series shall be edited critically using as far as possible all the necessary manuscript material available.

b. A critical edition so edited shall ordinarily consist of:

(i) a text constituted by a critical and comparative study of the available manuscript material and other testimonia bearing on Sanskrit or the other scripts of the original texts and setting forth the varied lectiones;

(ii) an introduction containing a statement about the critical apparatus;

(iii) a discussion (wherever possible and necessary) about the life and times of the author of the work and allied matters;

(iv) a critical evaluation of the contribution of the text;

and (v) the necessary appendices and indices.

c. The critical apparatus and introduction shall be in English or Sanskrit or in the language of the work edited, as the case may be, as approved by the Editorial Board.

d. The institution or the editor shall decide, in consultation with the Editorial Board, whether commentaries

on the work (wherever they are available as also translation and notes) are to be included in the edition and if so in what way.

(10) The Board of Editors consists of the following:

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when he opened recently the Mss. Library of the L. D. Bhāratīya Saṃskṛti Vidyāmandir, Ahmedabad:

"For the collection and preservation of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts many more such institutions are needed in India. This kind of work should be carried on, on a large scale. Ancient manuscripts are scattered not only in all corners of India, but they are, in originals or translations, found in Gobi desert, Tibet and China. Their proper preservation, research and publication form important work."